THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER 1800.

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EDINBURGH:

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And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
And by T. KAY, Strand; and R. B. SCOTT, Fleet Street, London.

NEW PATENTS.

For a Worm Medicine.

A Patent has been granted to Mr Ching, of Cheapſide, London, for a medicine to deſtroy worms in the human body. The form of this medicine is that of lozenges, of which there are two ſorts, brown and yellow. The compoſition of each is as follows: For the brown lozenges, take of extract of jalap three pounds and a half, of mercurial panacea ſeven ounces, of white ſugar nine pounds; mix them well together, and when they are beaten into a cohefive maſs, roll them out on a ſtone, and cut into the requiſite number of lozenges. The rolling is to be performed by a machine which ſpreads the maſs of an equal thickneſs throughout. The lozenges are cut out by a hollow ſtamp, and are each to contain one grain of the mercurial panacea. For the yellow lozenges, take of the mercurial panacea one pound, of ſugar eleven pounds, of crocus martis half an ounce; mix with water as before, and form into lozenges, of which each muſt contain one grain of the mercurial: theſe are to be dried in the ſun. The method of uſing the medicine, is to take one or more of the yellow lozenges (according to the age of the patient) at night, and one or more of the brown in the morning.

For a Cement.

A Patent has been granted to Mr John Baptiſt Denize of George Street, Portman Square, Chemiſt, for a cement for various purpoſes.

The inconvenience that often attends the uſe of common mortar, the injury which it often receives by moiſture and its loſs of cohefion, when not well made, has often induced various perſons to ſubſtitute materials of a leſs alterable nature, which do not require ſo much attention in the preparation. Any ſubſtance of an oily nature, rendered thick by the addition of ſome unalterable earthy or vitreous matter, has often been uſed for this purpoſe, and of this kind is the cement propoſed by the patentee. The baſis is petroleum in any form, in which a ſmall portion of ſulphur is diſſolved by melting, and to this is added any kind of vitrefcent earthy matter whatever, ſuch as clinkers and ſcoriæ from iron or glaſs furnaces, puzzolane, or any volcanic aſhes, and the like. Theſe are to be reduced to powder and ſtirred into the melted ſulphur-oil till it becomes of ſuch a conſiſtence as to be readily ſpread with a trowel, and does not ſtick to the fingers when cool. A cement of this kind is firm, durable, and impervious to moiſture.

For a Sea Log.

A Patent has been granted to Mr Cheſter Gould, of the county of Oneida, New York, Merchant, for an inſtrument or log for aſcertaining a ſhip's diſtance at ſea.

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MEMOIRS OF D'ALEMBERT.

Written by himſelf, Tranſlated from his Poſthumous Works, (lately publiſhed).

JOHN LE ROND D'ALEMBERT, Member of the French Academy, of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, Berlin, and Peterſburgh, of the Royal Society of London, of the Inſtitute of Bologna, of the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres in Sweden, and of the Royal Societies of Sciences of Turin and of Norway, was born at Paris on the 16th of November, 1717.

Having finiſhed his courſe of philoſophy at the Mazarin College, he received the degree of Maſter of Arts about the end of the year 1735. He then applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and was admitted as an advocate in the year 1738; but, as he did not much reliſh juriſprudence, he reſolved to ſtudy medicine, as being a profeſſion from the practice of which he was likely to derive thoſe pecuniary ſupplies which his low fortune rendered neceſſary. To this new ſtudy, however, he had applied only for a year, when the irreſiſtible attractions of the mathematical ſciences obliged him to abandon every other purſuit.

Some memoirs, which he preſented to the Academy of Sciences, among which was one on the refraction of ſolid bodies, containing a new and curious theory of that refraction, and another on the integral calculus*, excited in that body a wiſh to number him among their members, and he was accordingly enrolled in 1741, at the age of twenty three. After that period he gave to the public a great number of mathematical works, of which mention is made at the end of this hiſtorical abſtract.

In 1746 his diſſertion "on the general Cauſe of the Winds" † not only obtained him the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin for the beſt account of that ſubject, but procured him the honour of being elected as member of that body, by acclamation, and without ſcrutiny.

In 1752, the King of Pruſſia offered M. D'Alembert the reverſion of the place of Preſident of the Academy of Berlin, then occupied by M. de Maupertius, whoſe health was much on the decline; and his refuſal of that diſtinction did not hinder that Prince from beſtowing on him, in 1754, a penſion of 1200 livres, the firſt re-

* What we call the inverſe method of fluxions, the name given it by the illuſtrious Newton, the inventor of the whole doctrine.

Tranſlator.

† M. D'Alembert dedicated that diſſertation to the Great King of Pruſſia, in the following elegant lines:

Hæc ego de ventis, dum ventorum ocior alis
Pallentes agit Auſtriacos Federicus, et orbi,
Inſignis lauro, ramum prætendit olivæ.

Of winds I treat, while ſwifter than their wings.
Heroic Frederic drives pale Auſtria's bands,
And, laurel crown'd, preſents the olive branch.

Tranſlator.

ward which M. D'Alembert's labours had procured him.

At the close of the same year (1754), he was elected, by the French Academy, to fill the place of M. Surian, Bishop of Vence, as a member of that body.

In the month of June, 1755, M. D'Alembert repaired to Wesel on the invitation of the King of Prussia, who was then in that town. His Majesty loaded him with kindness, and even honoured him with a place at his table.

At the end of 1755, by the recommendation of Pope Benedict XIV. he was received as a member of the Institute of Bolgona. This distinction was unsolicited on the part of M. D'Alembert, who was known to the Pope only by reputation; and, as a law of the Institute then forbade the admission of new academicians till three of their number died, his holiness requested that this regulation might be dispensed with in favour of M. D'Alembert.

In 1756, the king granted him a pension of 1200 livres, payable out of the royal treasury; and, at the same time, the Academy of Sciences conferred on him the title and the privileges of Supernumery Pensioner; for there was no vacancy among the pensioners, and such a favour had not then been bestowed on any other person.

In the same year (1756), the queeen, now queen-dowager, of Sweden, and sister to the King of Prussia, having formed an Academy of Belles Lettres, which was to assemble in her palace, and over which she herself was to preside, commanded Baron Scheffer to write to M. D'Alembert, and to offer him a place as a foreign member, a distinction which he gratefully accepted.

At the close of the year 1762, Catherine II. Empress of Russia, proposed that M. D'Alembert should undertake the education of her son, the Grand Duke, and offered him a salary of no less than 100,000 livres, through the medium of M. de Soltikof, who then resided as her minister at Paris. M. D'Alembert declined the acceptance of this charge: on which the Empress renewed her invitation by a letter under her own hand. But the attachment which M. D'Alembert entertained for his country and his friends, induced him again to resist this second attempt.

M. D'Alembert having communicated the letter of the empress to the French Academy, that body unanimously resolved that it should be inserted in their journals, as a memorial honourable to one of their members, and to learning in general.

Immediately after the conclusion of the peace, in 1763, M. D'Alembert in consequence of the invitation of the King of Prussia, passed some months at the court of that Prince, who assigned him apartments in his palace, admitted him daily to his table, and distinguished him with marks of kindness, of esteem, and even of confidence.

In the same year he had the most honourable reception at the court of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, to which he accompanied his Prussian Majesty.

While M. D'Alembert had the honour of residing at the court of that monarch, he used every endeavour to induce him to accept of the place of President of the Academy of Berlin, which the death of M. Maupertius had rendered vacant in 1759. But, notwithstanding the obligation he owed to Frederic, the same motives which had prevented him from yielding to the wishes of the Empress of Russia, would not permit him to accept his Majesty's offers. In addition to those motives, the philosopher stated to his Majesty, that the Academy of Berlin numbered among its members men of the most distinguished merit, who were in every respect worthy to fill the place, of which it was neither his wish nor his duty to deprive them. But this re-

preſentation did not hinder the king from writing with his own hand to M. D'Alembert, two days before his departure from Berlin, that he would keep the place of Preſident vacant, till M. D'Alembert ſhould think proper to come and fill it; and, in fact, that reſpectable ſituation is ſtill vacant.

In 1768, M. D'Alembert having delivered in the Pariſian Academy of Sciences, a diſcourſe before the King of Denmark, which was afterwards printed in the Memoirs of the Academy for that year, and in various journals, the young Duke of Parma, into whoſe hands a manuſcript copy of that diſcourſe happened to fall, made an Italian tranſlation of it, which he ſent in his own hand writing to M. D'Alembert. This was ſhortly followed by a letter, alſo written with the duke's own hand, full of expreſſions of eſteem for learning in general, and for that philoſopher in particular.

M. D'Alembert was alſo honoured with ſeveral autograph letters from the Empreſs Catherine, the King of Denmark, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, and the Princes of Brunſwick. The King of Pruſſia wrote to him frequently and he has preſerved a great number of the letters of that monarch, which would do the greateſt honour to the ſciences, to philoſophy, and to his own beneficence, if a reſpectful deference to the writer would permit M. D'Alembert to lay them before the public.

Beſides the mathematical works of M. D'Alembert, contained in fifteen volumes, he has publiſhed five ſeparate volumes, in 12mo, of miſcellanies in literature, hiſtory, and philoſophy.

He reviſed all the articles in mathematics and natural philoſophy, which were inſerted in the Encyclopædia, and he new-modelled entirely, or almoſt entirely, many conſiderable articles relative to thoſe ſciences, and which contain new views of the elementary parts, which are not to be elſewhere found. See, among many other articles, (Irreducible Caſe, Curve, Equation, Differential, Figure of the Earth, Infinite, &c.) Beſides theſe articles, M. D'Alembert furniſhed the Encyclopædia with a conſiderable number of others on general literature and philoſophy, ſuch as Elements of the Sciences, Erudition, Dictionary, and many leſs important articles, not to mention a variety of ſynonimous terms. There are alſo inſerted in the volumes of the Academies of Sciences at Paris and Berlin, many memoirs written by M. D'Alembert, moſt of them on ſubjects dependant on the ſublime geometry.

Supplement to the preceding Memoirs.

M. D'ALEMBERT, in his 4th year, was placed in a boarding ſchool, where he remained till the age of twelve. But ſcarcely had he attained his tenth year, when his maſter declared that he could teach him nothing more, that young D'Alembert was only loſing his time by remaining with him, and that he ſhould be ſent to college, being qualified for the ſecond form.* But, on account of the weakneſs of his conſtitution, he was kept at that boarding-ſchool for two years longer, namely till 1730, when he entered on his ſtudies at the Mazarin College. There he performed his exerciſes in rhetoric with a degree of ſucceſs which is ſtill remembered at

* The memory of the maſter, who gave this proof of his honeſty, is ſtill dear to M. D'Alembert, whom he tenderly loved. He aſſiſted his ſcholars in their ſtudies, with every little help, which his income, theſt very moderate, put in his power. M. D'Alembert retains the ſame grateful remembrance of the woman who nuried him, and took care of him till he was four years of age. Immediately on his leaving college, he returned to her houſe, where he lived almoſt thirty years; for he did not leave it till 1765, and then only in conſequence of the advice of his phyſician, M. Bouvart, who repreſented to him, that the ſtate of his health, which had been diſturbed by a long indiſpoſition, abſolutely required a more ſalubrious habitation.

that place of education. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that he might have had better maſters. One of the profeſſors of rhetoric (for there are two at the Mazarin College), a man, in other reſpects, well informed, eſpecially in the ſcholaſtic part of his art, though he was deficient in point of taſte, often dictated in his claſs ſubjects of compoſition, the preſcribed plan and detail of which ſo little ſatisfied his young pupil that he frequently indulged in deviation from them, and, which is very ſurprizing, without giving the profeſſor room to find fault. Another of his preceptors, a fanatical Janſeniſt, who wiſhed to make his pupil a convert to his dogmas, and perhaps one day a ſupporter of his party, very much oppoſed the taſte which the youth manifeſted for the belles lettres, eſpecially for Latin poetry, to which he devoted all the time which his academic occupations would allow. The profeſſor pretended that poetry, to uſe his own words, "dried up the heart," and he adviſed M. D'Alembert to read no other poem than that of St Proſper upon Grace; but the yonng ſtudent preferred Horace and Virgil.

His profeſſor of philoſophy, who was alſo a Janſeniſt of great conſideration among his party, and an outrageous Carteſian into the bargain, taught him nothing for two years but the phyſical premotion, innate ideas, and the Carteſian vortices. The only advantage which M. D'Alembert derived from his ſtudies during theſe two years, was confined to ſome leſſons in elementary mathematics, which he received from M. Caron, then profeſſor of that ſcience in the Mazarin College, and who, without being a profound geometrician, communicated the knowledge he poſſeſt with much perſpicuity and preciſion. He was the only maſter whoſe inſtructions in thoſe ſciences M. D'Alembert ever enjoyed. The paſſion for the mathematics, which he had contracted, gained daily acceſſions of ſtrength, and, during his courſe of law, which happily left him much leiſure, M. D'Alembert ardently devoted himſelf to thoſe enchanting ſtudies. Without a maſter, almoſt without books, or a ſingle friend to conſult reſpecting the difficulties which interrupted his progreſs, he reſorted to the public libraries, where he collected ſome general ideas by rapidly glancing over books, and returning home he inveſtigated in ſolitude his demonſtrations and ſolutions. He was commonly ſucceſsful in thoſe exertions: he even frequently diſcovered important propoſitions, which he ſuppoſed to be new; and he felt afterwards a kind of chagrin, which, however, was not unmixed with ſatisfaction, when he read theſe propoſitions in books of whoſe exiſtence he was ignorant when he made the diſcoveries.

The Janſeniſts, who, tho' no longer his maſters, ſtill undertook to adviſe him, oppoſed his ardour for the mathematics, in the ſame manner, and by the ſame reaſons, with which they had combated his taſte for poetry. They admoniſhed M. D'Alembert to read their books of devotion, which diſguſted him exceedingly. Yet, by way of accommodating matters with them, and, as if to pay his court to them, the young man, inſtead of their manuals of devotion, read their books of controverſy. In theſe laſt treatiſes, he found at leaſt a ſort of food which his mind required, food ſomewhat light, it is true, but which gave to his avidity for information ſome kind of exerciſe. But the young man's complaiſance did not ſatisfy his auſtere directors, whoſe remonſtrances exhauſted his patience and finally diſguſted him.

At the ſame time ſome other friends who were leſs unreaſonable, alſo diſſuaded M. D'Alembert from the ſtudy of geometry, on account of the neceſſity he lay under of applying himſelf to ſome profeſſion which was more

likely to improve his fortune. This motive induced him to reſolve on the ſtudy of medecine, and this not ſo much from any predeliction he felt for the profeſſion itſelf, as becauſe the purſuit of it was more nearly connected than juriſprudence with his favourite ſtudy. In order that he might entirely devote himſelf to this new purſuit, M. D'Alembert at firſt abandoned the ſtudy of the mathematics. He even ſuppoſed that he might avoid the temptation of returning to them, by carrying to a friend's houſe the few mathematical books which he poſſeſſed. But, by degrees almoſt imperceptible, the books found their way back to his lodgings; and, after waſting a whole year in the ſtudy of medicine, he finally determined to ſurrender himſelf entirely to his predominating and almoſt only paſſion. And ſo completely did he devote himſelf to its gratification, that, for ſeveral years, he abſolutely neglected the ſtudy of the belles lettres, of which he had been at firſt ſo much enamoured: nor did he reſume it till he had been ſome years an academician, and was about to commence his labours in the Encyclopædia. The preliminary diſcourſe to that work, of which M. D'Alembert was the author, is the quinteſſence, ſo to ſpeak, of the mathematical, philoſophical, and literary knowledge, which had been acquired by twenty years application.

M. D'Alembert wrote a book, entitled The deſtruction of the Jeſuits in France, by a diſintereſted Author. That work, the only impartial one on the ſubject, produced its natural effect: it diſpleaſed both parties. Shortly after its publication, in the beginning of 1765, the death of M. Clairaut occaſioned a vacancy in the Academy, accompanied with a penſion, to which the age and labours of M. D'Alembert gave him a better title than any other member. Yet ſo it was, that the miniſter (M. le Compte de St Florentin) conſtantly refuſed for ſix months to put M. D'Alembert in poſſeſſion of that penſion, although the Academy had aſked it for him the day after M. Clairaut's death, and at different times repeated the application. The miniſter at laſt yielded, though with a very bad grace, to the remonſtrances of that illuſtrious body, to the exclamations of the public, and, it may be added, to thoſe of the learned throughout Europe, who openly expreſſed their indignation at the manner in which one of their number had been treated. On this occaſion the King of Pruſſia made greater efforts than ever to prevail on M. D'Alembert to accept his offer; but he ſtill had the courage to reſiſt that formidable temptation. His Majeſty, far from taking offence at a refuſal ſo perſevering, almoſt ſo obſtinate, redoubled his kindneſs and regard; a circumſtance which would have afforded M. D'Alembert conſolation, had it been neceſſary, for the uſage which he received in France.

In 1767, M. D'Alembert publiſhed a ſupplement to his work on the Deſtruction of the Jeſuits, and which conſiſted of two letters. In the firſt, the author rectifies ſome ſlight miſtakes which had eſcaped him; he anſwers the criticiſms made on his work in certain Janſeniſtical pamphlets, and takes occaſion to repreſent the fanatics of that party in their proper colours. In the ſecond letter, M. D'Alembert treats of the edict of the King of Spain for expelling the Jeſuits from his dominions, making ſuch reflections on the ſubject as are dictated by humanity and philoſophy. He there recalls to view a fine paſſage written to him by the King of Pruſſia. "Although invited," ſays that Prince, "by the example of other ſovereigns, I do not baniſh the Jeſuits becauſe they are unfortunate; I ſhall do them no harm, and take care that they ſhall do none; and I do not oppreſs them becauſe I know how to keep them within bounds."

The King of Pruſſia gave M. D'Alembert a new proof of his goodneſs. That philoſopher having reſolved on a journey to Italy for the recovery of his health, and not poſſeſſing the neceſſary funds, applied to his majeſty, agreeably to his own kind and repeated offers for ſuch aſſiſtance; in conſequence of which he ordered his banker to pay to M. D'Alembert 6000 livres. Particular reaſons having prevented him from proceeding farther than Languedoc and Provence, on his return to Paris he remitted to the King of Pruſſia's banker about 4000 livres of the money which remained after defraying the expences of his journey. The banker received a letter, written by his majeſty's deſire, ordering him to return the 4000 livres to M. D'Alembert, who did not accept of the money till he was induced to do ſo by the reiterating commands of the king, and by the fear of diſobliging his auguſt benefactor.

Portrait of D'Alembert, by himſelf, addreſſed, in 1760, *to MME.* * * *.

M. D'ALEMBERT has nothing remarkable in his figure either good or bad. He cannot form a judgment of his own phyſiognomy; but it is ſaid to be commonly ironical and malicious. It is, indeed, ſtrikingly marked with ridicule, for which, perhaps he is not without ſome talent, and it would not be ſurprizing, if correſponding impreſſions ſhould ſometimes be apparent in his countenance.

His converſation is very unequal, ſometimes ſerious, ſometimes gay; according to the ſtate of his mind, very frequently ill connected, but never tireſome or pedantic. No one who ſees him can doubt that he has devoted the greater part of his life to profound ſtudy. The doſe of wit which makes an ingredient in his converſation, is neither ſo ſtrong nor ſo abundant as to give uneaſineſs, or to outrage the ſelf-love of any perſon; and, fortunately for him, he has no more wit than he ſhows; for he would not fail to ſhow what he had, from no other impulſe than his abſolute inability to repreſs his inclination in that particular. Every one therefore is at eaſe in his company, without any attempt on his part to interrupt; and it is apparent that he makes no ſuch attempts, which procures him every where a kind reception. His gaiety ſometimes deſcends to puerility, and the contraſt of this boyiſh mirth with the ſcientific reputation, whether well or ill founded, which he has acquired, is another reaſon why he generally pleaſes, though he ſeldom makes this his object. He only wiſhes to amuſe and divert thoſe whom he regards.

M. D'Alembert rarely enters into argument, and never with acrimony: not that he is not ſome time diſpoſed to maintain his own opinion; but he feels ſo little anxious to prevail over others, that he is not much concerned about bringing them over to his way of thinking.

Beſides, very few ſubjects without the pale of the accurate ſciences appear to him to admit ſuch evidence as to preclude freedom of opinion; and his favourite maxim is, That a man may ſay what he pleaſes, almoſt upon every ſubject.

Perſpicuity and juſtneſs form the leading character of his mind. In the ſtudy of the higher geometry, he has acquired ſome ability and great facility which early procured him a great reputation in inveſtigations of that kind. This facility has allowed him ſome leiſure to cultivate literature with ſome ſucceſs. His ſtyle is conciſe, clear and preciſe, commonly eaſy, without pretenſion; though chaſte, ſometimes a little dry, but never uncouth; more energetic than ardent, more juſt than poetical, and more dignified than inſinuating.

Having been devoted to retirement and labour, till he had paſſed his twenty-fifth year, he entered very late into the world, and never was able to give

give it much pleaſure. He could never bring himſelf to learn its uſages and its language, and perhaps he is not free from a ſort of little vanity which makes him deſpiſe them. He is not, however, on any occaſion unpolite; becauſe he is neither rude nor moroſe; but he is ſometimes uncivil, from inattention or ignorance. Compliments embarraſs him; becauſe he has not always ready the formulary by which they are to be anſwered. His converſation poſſeſſes neither gallantry nor grace; and he ſays obliging things, only becauſe he thinks them, and becauſe thoſe to whom he addreſſes them are agreeable to him. Thus the leading features of his character are frankneſs and truth, often ſomewhat clowniſh, but never offenſive.

Impatient and choleric in a violent degree, contradiction and inſult make on M. D'Alembert an impreſſion ſo lively, that he is not always maſter of it; but it diſſipates while he is expreſſing his feeling of it. At bottom he is very gentle, eaſily pleaſed, more complaiſant than he appears, and governed with great facility, provided he does not perceive that he is governed; for his love of independence riſes to ſuch a pitch of enthuſiaſm, that he has often refuſed things which would have been agreeable to him, if he had not foreſeen that they would have brought him under ſome conſtraint—a diſpoſition which drew from one of his friends the well founded remark, *That M. D'Alembert was the ſlave of his liberty.*

Some people call him wicked, for no other reaſon than becauſe he does not ſcruple to laugh at the fooliſh-pretences which diſguſt him. But, if that be a wickedneſs, it is the only one of which he is capable. He has neither ſpleen nor patience to go farther; and it would make him miſerable to think that any one, even of thoſe who have taken the moſt pains to injure him, ſhould be made unhappy by his means. Not that he forgets injurious attempts and actions; but he knows no other method of revenge than a conſtant refuſal of his friendſhip and confidence to thoſe of whom he has reaſon to complain.

His own experience, and the example of others, have taught M. D'Alembert that he ought to diſtruſt mankind in general; but his extreme openneſs does not permit him to exerciſe this diſtruſt with any one in particular. He cannot bring himſelf to believe that he is deceived; and this defect (for it certainly is ſuch, though originating in a good principle) produces in him one ſtill greater, namely, that of being too eaſily ſuſceptible of the impreſſions intended to be made on him.

Without a family, and without connections of any kind, early abandoned to his fate, habituated from his infancy to an obſcure and confined, but free manner of life; happily born with ſome talents and few paſſions, M. D'Alembert has found in ſtudy and in his natural gaiety a remedy againſt the ſtate of deſertion in which he was placed. He has preſerved a ſort of exiſtence in the world, without too much anxiety about it, and without the aſſiſtance of any perſon. As he owes nothing, except to nature and to himſelf, he is ignorant of low cunning and management, arts ſo neceſſary to men who make their court to the great, in order to arrive at wealth; nay ſo great is his contempt of names and titles, that he had the imprudence to preſix that ſentiment to one of his works. This made him ſo many enemies among that haughty and powerful claſs of men, that they wiſhed him to be thought the moſt vain being upon earth; but he is only high-ſpirited and independent, and more apt to appreciate himſelf below than above his real value.

Although his vanity is by no means ſo exceſſive as many people think, he is not inſenſible to its influence; he is even very ſenſible to the firſt impreſ-

ſion,

ſion, both of praiſe and reproach; but in a moment reflection reſtores the balance of his mind, and makes him regard panegyric with indifference, and ſatire with contempt.

His maxim is, That a literary man who withes to raiſe his reputation on a durable baſis, ſhould attend very much to what he writes, ſufficiently to what he does, and moderately to what he ſays. M. D'Alembert regulates his conduct by this principle: he ſays many fooliſh things, writes out few, and does none.

No man carries diſintereſtedneſs to a greater length. But as he has no wants or caprices to gratify, thoſe virtues coſt him ſo little, that he deſerves no praiſe for them; for they are rather a diminution of vice than an increaſe of goodneſs.

As there are but few perſons whom he truly regards, and as to thoſe few he makes no parade of affection; thoſe who do not thoroughly know him ſuppoſe him to be incapable of friendſhip. No man, however, takes a more lively intereſt in the happineſs or the misfortunes of his friends. Their intereſts deprive him of ſleep, and on their account he thinks no ſacrifice too great.

His ſoul, naturally ſenſible, loves to entertain agreeable ſentiments; and hence it is at once inclined to be gay and melancholy. To this laſt impreſſion, indeed, it ſurrenders itſelf with a ſort of delight; and this natural bias of his mind to a penſive mood very much qualifies him for writing on mournful and pathetic ſubjects.

With ſuch a diſpoſition it will not appear ſurpriſing, that in his youth M. D'Alembert was ſuſceptible of the moſt lively, the moſt tender, and the moſt delightful of all the paſſions; but ſolitude and different purſuits for a long time kept him a ſtranger to its impreſſions. The ſentiment ſlept, ſo to ſpeak, in the bottom of his ſoul; and its reſuſcitation was terrible. Love has been his bane, and the torment he has ſuffered from it long made him ſick of the world, of life, and even of ſtudy itſelf. After having conſumed the early years of his life in meditation and literary labour, he has ſeen, like the ancient ſage, the vanity of human knowledge, which cannot fill the capacity of the ſoul, and has exclaimed with Amyntas in Taſſo, "I have loſt the time, which I have paſſed without love!" But as he was not eaſily ſubdued by love, he was not eaſily perſuaded that he was himſelf the object of that paſſion. Too long a reſiſtance diſcouraged him, not by offending his ſelf-love; but becauſe the ſimplicity and candour of his mind, would not allow him to believe that a continued reſiſtance could be only apparent. His ſoul requires to be repleniſhed, not tormented; to be ſoothed with agreeable emotions, not to be worn out with mortifying agitation.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Britiſh Military Proweſs.

DURING the time of the Cruſade among the Kings and Princes with their armies in Paleſtine, the diſtinguiſhed valour of the Engliſh forces, under their King, Richard Cour de Lion, was ſo conſpicuous, that even at this day that hero is not forgotten.

The battle of Creſſy, in 1346, gained by Edward the third, gave him conſiderable poſſeſſions in France. The French army was 100,000, the Engliſh 30,000. The brilliant victory gained in 1356, at Poitiers, by the Black Prince, left France without a King, who, with his ſon, were made priſoners. The French army was three times the number of the Engliſh.

The memorable day at Agincourt, anno 1415, when Henry V. was compelled to fight 60,000 of the beſt warriors of France with only 12,000 Engliſh, who were more fit for the hoſpital than the field, is perhaps unequalled in hiſtory.

What

What general has ever kept an army together, compoſed of ten or twelve different nations and ſtates, as the Duke of Marlborough did? gaining every battle he fought, and never raiſing a ſiege; always oppoſed to an equal, and often to a ſuperior army, commanded by able officers, and belonging to one nation, inſtead of being a mixed people.

The battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, though in the end in favour of the French, added luſtre to the Engliſh arms. The hollow ſquare formed by the Britiſh, moving on an impenetrable phalanx, baffled all the efforts of Mareſchal Saxe, the French commander; even the houſehold troops and the gens d'armes could not break the Britiſh line. Twice was it thought neceſſary to urge the King and Dauphin to retire. At laſt the Iriſh brigade was brought up, when the allies retreated, but in good order. Mareſchal Saxe, in his treatiſe on the Art of War, in a letter to an officer, thus expreſſes himſelf—"Let no general, my dear Sir, hope to make infantry maintain themſelves in an open plain, againſt a numerous cavalry and artillery, as the Engliſh did at the battle of Fontenoy; but ſelf-love tells us, 'Be ſilent upon this point.' We too well know our inability to imitate them." Mareſchal Saxe's army was above 100,000, the Duke of Cumberland's about 60,000.

Prince Ferdinand thought ſo highly of the Britiſh troops, that at the battle of Minden he placed them in the poſts of danger. Six Engliſh regiments to this day wear the word *Minden* on ſome part of their dreſs. Elliot's light horſe, now the 15th light dragoons, took two regiments of French priſoners. Here were 80,000 French to 30,000 of the allies.

The battle of Dettingen, gained by George the Second, was glorious to the Engliſh arms. The inferiority of the King's army was the reaſon he did not ſuffer the Earl of Stair to follow up the victory.

In the laſt war, numerous inſtances proved what Britiſh troops were capable of. The defence of Savannah againſt Count D'Eſtaing, by General Prevoſt; the capture of St Lucie by General Meadows, with 4000 men; during the ſiege, the Count D'Eſtaing and the Marquis De Bouille, with thirteen ſail of the line and 5000 men, arrived to its relief. General Meadows defeated the enemy, and ſo did Admiral Barrington, with only three ſhips of the line.

The gallant defence of St Philip's Caſtle at Minorca, by General Murray and Sir William Draper; and the famous ſiege of Gibraltar, engaged the attention of all Europe.

The ſtorming and capture of Fort Omoa; Lord Cornwallis's ſplendid victories at Camden, in America. With 1600 men only, he defeated near 7000; and, afterwards, with leſs than 2000, he defeated 10,000 men at Guildford.

In the Eaſt Indies we had to contend againſt the French, Hyder Ali, the Mahrattas, and the Dutch. The ſplendid atchievements of Sir Eyre Coote, and other officers, can never be forgotten. That melancholy conflict, maintained by Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, with only 6000 men, againſt Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, with an army of 80,000, did the higheſt honour to Britiſh ſoldiers.

Even in the preſent war, notwithſtanding the enthuſiaſtic courage of French armies, our troops have not been leſs diſtinguiſhed. Eleven hundred of Guards, under General Lake, carried the French intrenchments at Lincelles, defended by at leaſt 5000 men. At Catteau, near Landrecis, the Duke of York, with 6000 Britiſh cavalry, and the Auſtrian regiment of cuiraſſiers, routed the French army of 29,000, with the loſs of above 5000, and almoſt all their cannon.—In a ſecond affair, the Duke's cavalry completely defeated the enemy, and drove them into Cambray. The brave General Manſell was killed. In one of

theſe

theſe actions the 15th light dragoons rode through the French army, routing all that oppoſed them. The 55th regiment, acting with General Clairfayt, charged a whole brigade that were ſurrounding the Auſtrian regiment of Joſeph Colloredo, and received the particular thanks of M. Clairfayt. Sir Sidney Smith's defence of Acre, with his marines, muſt have gained the admiration of the whole French army; as well as Captain Price's defence of Marcou. General Sir Charles Stuart's conqueſt of Minorca, without the loſs of a man, and Sir Charles Grey's rapid career in the Weſt Indies; but the ſtorming and taking of Seringapatam with a garriſon of 21,000 men, and defended by 268 pieces of cannon, with an army of leſs than 30,000 men, is equal to any victory gained in the preſent war. Tippoo's infantry was highly diſciplined, his Tiger grenadiers in particular. His army had for years been trained by French officers, ſeveral of whom were taken.

Carronades.

This ſpecies of great gun, ſo much uſed in the laſt war and the preſent, on board of ſhip, is uſually accounted a modern invention, and takes its name from the Carron foundery where they are made. We find, however, in the Patent-Office a notice, September, 1727, "That his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to Henry Brown, Eſq; a patent for the ſole uſe and benefit of his new invention of making cannon and great guns, both in iron and braſs, which will be much ſhorter and lighter, and with leſs powder will carry farther than thoſe of equal bore now in uſe, which it is ſaid will ſave great expence to the public."

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING HORN.

THE horn, in its natural ſtate, is *roaſted* over a fire compoſed of the wood of furze (as this gives a much ſtronger heat than the prickly branches); when it is ſufficiently warmed ſo as to become ſoft, it is ſlit on one ſide, and ſpread open between a pair of flat tongs, large enough to hold the horn expanded a ſecond time over the fire, and bring it to a flatneſs; it is then put into a preſs made of iron plates, perpendicularly bearing againſt each other; theſe are heated and greaſed, and the horn being placed between them, is tightened by means of large wedges driven in at each end, or the centre of the preſs. Here they remain until properly cooled; they are then put into a veſſel filled with water, where they ſoak until ſoft enough to be pared down to their requiſite thinneſs; this is done with a large knife, worked horizontally on them, after they are fixed on a block, ſimilar to that of a feltmonger's; and, indeed, the whole operation of producing their tranſparency, is juſt in that manner, after being prepared as above; the poliſh is given by rubbing whiting and the coal of burnt willow over them with the hand—after being ſoaked in urine.

The ſhavings of the horn are preſerved for agricultural purpoſes, or for chemical operations, to procure hartſhorn; and the ſolution of it in the water previous to the paring it, makes the liquid ſo volatile as to corrode iron like the vitriolic acid.

Sir George Staunton, in his 'Embaſſy to China,' mentions the Chineſe preparing their horn for windows, inſtead of glaſs, by means of beating it into lamina, as gold, &c. is beaten into leaves. I am, &c.

M.

VOYAGE IN SEARCH OF LA PEROUSE.

Continued from page 671.

CONTENTS.

Sail from Rock Bay—Paſs through Dentrecaſteaux Strait—Anchor in Adventure Bay—New Zealand—Interview with the Natives—Reach the Road of Tongataboo—Adventure with a Native—Queen Tine—King Toubon gives a feaſt to the General.

IN our laſt extract, we left our voyagers in conference with the ſavages at the Bay of Rocks. It appears by the ſubſequent details, that theſe ſavages admit of polygamy. Our author ſpeaks alſo of their having ſome knowledge of botany. On the 15th of February 1793, they ſet ſail from Rocky Bay and paſſed through Dentrecaſteaux ſtrait, where the ſhips run aground, which gave an opportunity for an excurſion into the neighbouring country. This, however, affords little more than a few botanical remarks. They met, indeed, with the natives, but their interview was not intereſting. After this they anchored in Adventure Bay, which again they left March 1, in the morning, and paſſed cloſe to the north end of New Zealand. We ſhall here tranſcribe a ſhort interview with the New Zealanders.

'The natives had kindled a large fire on the loftieſt of the hills that ſkirt the ſea, and which extend to Cape North. At half after five we were a very little way from the Cape, when two canoes came off from the ſhore, and paddled toward us. They ſoon came up with us, but remained ſome time aſtern of the ſhip before they ventured alongſide. Judging rightly of our diſpoſition toward them, however, they approached with confidence, aware, no doubt, that the Europeans, who had viſited them, had never been the aggreſſors when any diſpute aroſe. They immediately ſhowed us bundles of the New Zealand flax (*phormium tenax*) ſhaking them, in order that we might obſerve all their beauty, and offering to barter with us. The ſtuffs of different colours we gave them were received with marks of great ſatisfaction, and they always delivered to us, with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, the price on which we had agreed.

'Iron they decidedly preferred to every thing elſe that we offered them. This metal is ſo valuable in the eyes of theſe warlike people, that expreſſions of the moſt lively joy burſt from them when they found we had ſome. Though at firſt we ſhowed it them only at a diſtance, they knew it perfectly well, from the ſound two pieces gave when ſtruck againſt each other.

'In exchange for our articles, theſe people gave us almoſt every thing they had in their canoes; and, which we conſidered as a mark of the greateſt confidence, they made not the leaſt difficulty of diſpoſing of all their weapons to us.

'The largeſt of the ſpears they gave us were not above ſix yards long, and an inch and half thick: the ſmalleſt were only half that length. They were all made of a ſingle piece of very hard wood, which they had rendered perfectly ſmooth.

'They gave us fiſhing lines, and hooks of different ſhapes; to the end of ſome of which feathers were faſtened, which they uſe as a bait for voracious fiſhes. Several of theſe lines were of great length, and had at the end a piece of hard ſerpentine, to make them ſink very deep in the water. We admired the fine poliſh they had given this ſtone, which was of a ſpherical form, ſurmounted with a ſmall protuberance, in which they had made a hole, to paſs a ſtring through. It muſt be very difficult to theſe ſavages to bore a ſtone of ſuch hardneſs, and no doubt requires a great deal of time; but they have much leiſure for ſuch employments, for their wants are few,

and the ſea ſupplies them with food in abundance. They ſold us a great deal of fiſh, which they had juſt caught; and there is ſuch a quantity along the coaſt, that during the ſhort time we lay to, we ſaw ſeveral numerous ſhoals, which, riſing to the ſurface of the ſea, agitated it for a conſiderable ſpace at different times, producing nearly the ſame appearance as a current paſſing over a ſhallow in calm weather.

'Theſe ſavages even ſtripped themſelves of their cloathes in order to barter with us.

'Some of the young men had drops at their ears, made with a ſerpentine of great hardneſs. They were cut of an oval figure, and for the moſt part near four inches long.

'The men of riper years wore, as a kind of trophy, a little piece of the large bone of the fore-arm of a man, which hung at the breaſt by a little ſtring that paſſed round the neck. They ſet a great value on this ornament.

'It is well known that theſe people are greedy devourers of human fleſh; and every thing that recals to their minds the idea of ſuch food, ſeems to give them the greateſt pleaſure. A ſailor on board offered one of them a knife; and, to ſhew him the uſe of it, imitated the action of cutting off one of his fingers, which he immediately carried to his mouth, and pretended to eat. The cannibal watched all his motions, expreſſed great joy, laughing heartily for ſome time, and rubbing his hands. They were all very tall, and of a muſcular make. Soon after ſun ſet they left us.

'At the ſame moment a third canoe arrived from the neareſt ſhore, with twelve of the iſlanders in it, who immediately demanded hatchets in exchange for their goods. One of them had already obtained a hatchet, when another addreſſed himſelf to us in a rough voice, bawling out with all his ſtrength *etckie* (a hatchet) and was not ſilent till he had obtained one.

'It was now night, and the Eſperance was ſo far diſtant as to be out of ſight; accordingly we let off a few ſmall quantities of powder, to induce her to make known to us her ſituation; but we obſerved with ſurprize, that the natives, far from diſplaying any dread of the effects of gunpowder, continued their barter nevertheleſs. It had been dark for more than an hour, when they paddled away to the ſhore.

'As we lay to, we hove the lead ſeveral times, and always found a bottom of fine ſand, and from thirty-ſix to fifty fathoms water.'

On the 25th, they reached the road of Tongataboo, and were immediately ſurrounded by the natives, who came on board in great numbers. During their encampment on the iſland of Pangaimotoo, the following adventure happened.

'Two ſentries kept guard day and night at the poſt we had eſtabliſhed on the iſland of Pangaimotoo, who were ſufficient to keep off ſuch of the natives as might endeavour to ſteal into it ſecretly, to carry off the articles we had depoſited there. Undoubtedly no apprehenſions had been entertained, that they would break into it by force, for no precautions had been taken to guard againſt an aſſault. A native, however, took advantage of a heavy fall of rain, which came on juſt as day was breaking, to get behind one of our ſentries, and gave him ſuch a violent ſtroke on the head with his club, that he knocked him down, though his helmet cap warded off much of the violence of the blow. The aſſaſſin immediately made off with his muſket; and the other ſentry inſtantly gave notice of it to thoſe of us, who were ſleeping in the tents. The alarm was great, and ſeveral moved nearer to the ſhore, that they might be able to reach the long-boat, if the iſlanders ſhould fall upon us in great numbers. The cry of alarm was heard on board the Eſperance, that ſhip having come within

hail

hail of the shore the preceding evening, and immediately a few muskets were fired from her, to give notice of it to the Recherche: but our fear of a general attack from the natives did not continue long, for we quickly assured ourselves, that most of them were still fast asleep round our post, and those, who had been awakened, had fled. An officer, too, who arrived from the interior of the island, almost at the instant of the assassination, reported, that he had seen a great many of the natives, all of whom appeared to him to be in a profound sleep.

'The commander of our expedition went on shore about six o'clock, with a detachment well armed, and gave orders to strike the tents immediately, and carry them aboard, with every thing that had been left at the post for the purpose of barter.

'Our removal much grieved several of the chiefs, who came to the general to express the sorrow they felt at this disagreeable affair. They loudly expressed their disapprobation of this cowardly piece of treachery, saying, that the culprit deserved death, and should not long escape the due reward of his crime. At the same time they did every thing in their power to prevail on us to continue our barter as before.

'Our detachment having advanced a little way into the island, to examine the disposition of the natives, found near a thousand, who had slept in the neighbourhood of our post, and requested them to remove to a greater distance; which they all did, except a small party of armed men, who, lifting up their clubs and spears, refused to retire a single step. Perhaps it would have been proper to have punished their audacity, which led us to consider them as accomplices of the assassin: but a chief, named Toobou, one of the king's relations, fell upon them with fury, and quickly dispersed them by heavy blows from his club.

'The general, before he got into the boat to return on board, made a few presents to the different chiefs, who were collected around him. He also required them to deliver up the assassin, and return the musket he had stolen, with the fibre that had been taken from our gunner the day before; informing them, that he would allow the barter to be renewed on these conditions alone.

'All the natives retired when our long boat put off from the shore; but as soon as it arrived along side the vessel, several of them went to the spot we had quitted, and examined it very carefully, to see whether we had not left something or other behind us. We observed one who had the dexterity to pull out the nail by which one of our clocks had been hung up to a post.

'Feenou (one of the chiefs) came on board in the afternoon, and made the general a present of some bread-fruit, yams, plantains, and a pig. In return he received a saw, a hatchet, and several chisels: but we perceived, that he gave the hatchet a decided preference to the other tools. After having paid the greatest attention to the account we gave him of the attack made on our sentry by one of the natives, he promised to return the musket the next day: and told us, that he would bring the assassin to us, and do justice on him in our presence. He desired to see the gunner, who had received a large wound in the head, but happily not dangerous, as the helmet cap he wore had deadened the blow. Feenou displayed much sensibility on seeing the wound, and presented the gunner with a piece of the stuff fabricated of the bark of the paper mulberry-tree, to use in dressing the wound. In fact the properties of this stuff render it well adapted to such a purpose.'

On the 29th, we have the continuation of this story.

'About nine in the morning, three

chiefs came on board, to acquaint us that Toobou, the ſupreme chief (*egui lai*) of Tongataboo, Vavao, Anamooka, &c. was coming to pay us a viſit, and that he would deliver into our hands the aſſaſſin we demanded, and reſtore the muſket that had been ſtolen. In fact, it was ſcarcely eleven o'clock when Toobou arrived, with ſeveral chiefs. The aſſaſſin was at his feet, lying on his belly with his hands bound behind his back. He ordered him on board immediately, and then directed the muſket, with its bayonet fixed, which had been taken from one of our ſentries, to be brought. Two pieces of ſtuff, made of the bark of the paper mulberry, ſo large, that each, if ſpread out, would have completely covered our veſſels, two hogs, and ſeveral very large mats, compoſed the preſent which he brought to the commander of our expedition. The warrior Feenou, not diſdaining to perform the office of executioner, lifted up his club, to beat out the brains of the culprit, and it was ſomewhat difficult to prevent him from doing juſtice on the priſoner before our eyes. At length, however, he delivered him into the hands of the general, imagining, no doubt, that he was deſirous of keeping him, to inflict on him himſelf the puniſhment due to his crime. The priſoner too, ſuppoſing that his laſt hour was come, already ſtretched out his neck, when our ſentry, whom he had knocked down, begged the life of the offender. On this he was diſmiſſed, with a few ſtripes on the back with a rope's end: but Feenou, thinking this puniſhment far too little, again raiſed his club, to put an end to his exiſtence. The general bawled out as loud as he could, *ſcaſ mate*, (that he ſhould grant him his life) but Feenou declared, nevertheleſs, that he ſhould not eſcape the puniſhment he deſerved. As we were examining ſeveral marks on his head, from blows this man had received with a club, before he had been brought to us, we were informed that theſe had been given to him when he was taken. The general ordered our ſurgeon to dreſs his wounds, and then removed him to the Eſperance, intending to ſet him aſhore in the night, to endeavour to ſave his life.'

We have next a deſcription of king Toobou, with whom they had ſeveral interviews, as with the queen Tiné, a corpulent woman, about fifty years of age. She dined on board one of the ſhips. 'Our *maitre d'hotel* ſtood behind her in readineſs to remove her plate, but ſhe ſaved him the trouble, by keeping both it and the table-cloth for herſelf?'

The following is the account of the curious entertainment given by king Toobou to general Dentrecaſteaux.

'On the 1ſt of April, at ſix in the morning, the general ſet off, agreeably to the invitation of king Toobou, who meant to give him an entertainment in the iſland of Tongataboo. We accompanied him, with almoſt all the officers of the expedition, and a detachment well armed.

'Some of the natives, who followed us in their canoes, made us coaſt along ſhore toward the weſt for ſome time, in order to conduct us to a place, where, they informed us, we ſhould find a great number of the natives aſſembled with ſeveral of their chiefs. As ſoon as we landed, Feenou came to meet the general, and accompany him into the mid of a large aſſembly of the natives, with *Omalai* at their head. This chief invited him to ſit down on his left-hand, after having ordered the natives to arrange themſelves in a circle round him. We reſted ourſelves a moment on ſome mats ſpread on the ground, under the ſhade of ſeveral trees, ſome of which were the *cerbera manghas* (Indian mango tree) others the *bernandia ovigera* (ovigerous jack-in-the-box tree) the fruit of which is uſed by theſe people as an ornament. Soon after we went to ſee a very lofty ſhed, which

ſerved

ſerved as a ſhelter to a war canoe, eighty feet long, the inſide of which was ſtrengthened by very ſtout knees, placed about a yard diſtant from each other. Feenou, after having made us admire the conſtruction of this double canoe, informed us, that he had taken it in an engagement, which he had fought with the people of the Feejee Iſlands.

'As we proceeded toward the weſt, we croſſed a ſpacious enclofure, formed of paliſades, the poſts of which, placed in an oblique direction, were tolerably near to each other; within this grew bread-fruit trees, plantain trees, the *corypha umbraculifera* (great fan palm) &c. Further on, in an enclofure of much leſs extent, we found a ſmall hut, of a conical figure, in which, we were informed, were depoſited the remains of a chief lately dead; and a caution was given us, that entering into it was prohibited.

'After this we walked on near a quarter of an hour in a narrow path, bounded on each ſide by paliſades, till we reached an extenſive eſplanade, where king Toobou was ſoon to arrive.

'We were invited by Omalai, to take the cool air under a ſhed, the ſhape of which was nearly half an oval, twelve yards in length, by five in breadth. The roof, covered with the leaves of the *vacoua*, which rendered it impenetrable to the heavieſt ſhower, had an elevation of about five yards and a half, and deſcended within three quarters of a yard of the ground, on which ſome fine mats were ſpread. The floor was raiſed ſix or eight inches higher than the ſurrounding earth, which ſecured it from all danger of being overflowed; and the roof was ſupported by ten pillars.

'At length Toobou arrived with two of his daughters, who had poured on their hair an abundance of cocoa-nut oil, and wore each a necklace, made with the pretty ſeeds of the *abrus precatorius*.

'The natives formed a great concourſe on all ſides. According to our eſtimation, at leaſt four thouſand of them were preſent.

'The place of honour, no doubt, was on the king's left hand, for it was there he invited the general to ſit, who immediately ordered the preſents, which he intended for Toobou, to be brought forward. The king expreſſed much thankfulneſs for them; but, of all that was offered him, nothing ſo much excited the admiration of this numerous aſſembly, as a piece of crimſon damaſk, the lively colour of which produced from all ſides an exclamation of echo! echo! which they continued repeating a long time, with an appearance of the greateſt ſurpriſe. They uttered the ſame exclamation, when we unrolled a few pieces of ribbon, in which red was the predominant colour. The general then preſented a ſhe-goat with kid, a he-goat, and a couple of rabbits, one a buck, the other a doe, of which the king promiſed to take the greateſt care, and to let them breed and multiply in the iſland.

'Omalai, who, Toobou told us, was his ſon, alſo received ſome preſents from the general, as did ſeveral other chiefs.

'On our right, toward the north-eaſt, were thirteen muſicians, ſeated under the ſhade of a bread fruit tree, which was loaded with a prodigious quantity of fruit. They ſung together in different parts. Four of them held in their hands a bamboo of a yard, or a yard and a half long, with which they beat time on the ground; the longeſt of theſe bamboos ſometimes ſerving to mark the meaſure. The ſounds theſe inſtruments gave approached tolerably near thoſe of the tambourin, and the following were their proportions to each other. Two bamboos of the middle length were in uniſon, the longeſt was a note and a half below them, and the ſhorteſt was two notes and a half above. The muſicians,

muſician, that ſung the counter-tenor, made his voice be heard much above the reſt, though it was a little hoarſe; and at the ſame time he accompanied it by beating with two little ſticks of caſſuarina on a bamboo ſix yards long, cleft throughout its whole length. Three muſicians placed before the others expreſſed the ſubject of their ſong by action alſo, which no doubt they had thoroughly ſtudied, for their geſtures were performed all together, and in the ſame manner. Every now and then they turned toward the king, making not ungraceful motions with their arms: ſometimes they bowed their heads quickly, till the chin touched the breaſt, and ſhook them ſeveral times, &c.

'In the mean time Toobou preſented the general with ſome pieces of ſtuff fabricated with the bark of the paper mulberry tree, cauſing them to be ſpread abroad with a great deal of oſtentation, that we might be ſenſible of all the value of the gift.

'One of his miniſters, who ſat on his right hand, ordered *kava* to be prepared, and preſently a wooden bowl, of an oval ſhape, and a yard long, was brought in full of this liquor.

'The muſicians, no doubt, had reſerved their choiceſt pieces for this inſtant; as now, at every pauſe they made, the cry of *malo, malo,* reſounded from every quarter, and the reiterated applauſes of the natives informed us, that this muſic made a very ſtrong and pleaſing impreſſion upon them.

'The *kava* was then diſtributed to the different chiefs, by him who had given orders for its preparation. He ſent it to them in cups, which were made on the ſpot with the leaves of the plantain, and every time he offered a cup, he pronounced, in a pretty loud voice, the name of him for whom it was intended. Feenou he ſerved firſt, ſaying *maye maa Feenou;* and he did the ſame to the other chiefs, all whoſe names we could eaſily pronounce. Some of theſe, perhaps, the reader will not be diſpleaſed to hear: they were *Nuſatoa, Feſe Moſi Famouna, Fatoumona,* &c.

'We may preſume, it was neceſſary, that ſome of the chiefs ſhould judge of the goodneſs of the liquor, before the king drank, for it was not offered to him till it came to the fourth cup. None was ſent to his daughters; and indeed it always appeared to us, that this liquor was reſerved entirely for the men.

'Notwithſtanding the preſence of the general, the king very ſoon fell aſleep, and ſnored aloud, with his legs croſſed, and his head bowed down almoſt to his knees. When he awoke, we ſhowed him the drawing of a cow, and aſked if that given to king Poulaho by captain Cook had bred. He knew the animal perfectly well, which he called *boakka toote,* and told us, there were none now at Tongataboo, but there were at Hapaee. Several of the natives, however, aſſured us, imitating at the ſame time tolerably well their lowing, that there were ſome at Tongataboo, though others denied it. Thus we were unable to learn what had become of the bull and cow, which captain Cook had left on the iſland; and it was the ſame with regard to the horſe and mare, which he had given to Feenou. Perhaps they were afraid that we ſhould require ſome of theſe animals from them.

'Quitting the aſſembly, we walked toward the eaſt, aſcending a gentle ſlope. At firſt we paſſed along paths bordered with paliſadoes; but we ſoon reached the end of theſe, and came to fields of yams fully cropped. Farther on, the ground, recently turned up, exhibited every appearance of fertility.

'We ſoon reached a delightful ſpot on the top of a little hill, where the natives had formed a fort of a rotunda, about four yards wide, with paliſades, and ſome ſhrubs cut with art. Under his

this rotunda we ſtill ſaw the remains of *kava* roots, that had been chewed; and round it were twenty-four ſmall huts, conſtructed in a circle of fifteen or ſixteen yards diameter. Theſe huts were all covered with cocoa leaves, interlaced together; their ſhape was nearly that of half an oval, three yards long by two broad; and they were divided at the top, throughout their whole length, by a very narrow ſlit, which was the only opening in them, though there was no entering without ſeparating its edges. We were informed by ſome of the natives, who had followed us, that the king frequently came to this place, to drink *kava*, with ſeveral of the chiefs of the iſland, and that then each went to take a nap in theſe ſort of huts.

'We obſerved in the hands of one lady, who appeared to be of ſome conſideration, a ſort of mat, about two feet ſquare, and of a white colour, made of the hair of a horſe's tail. Poſſibly they were obtained from thoſe which Cook left on the iſland; but ſhe would not ſatisfy our curioſity on this head.

'The king had ordered his ſubjects to bring the preſents which he intended for the general; and ever ſince half after ten we had ſeen many arrive at intervals, each of them carrying on his ſhoulders a bamboo two yards long, at the ends of which hung ſmall fiſhes of the *ſcarus* and *chætodon* genera, moſt of them ready dreſſed, and wrapped in cocoa-leaves; other brought bread-fruit, yams, &c. and preſently, by laying their bamboos acroſs each other, they raiſed two portions of triangular pyramids, one of them two yards high, the other one yard only. The raw fiſh already began to ſtink very much.

'About one o'clock in the afternoon, Toobou went away, without ſaying a word to any perſon. We then left the aſſembly, and were accompanied to the place where we landed by Feenou and Onalai, who ordered a whole hog juſt dreſſed, ſome fiſh, yams, and bread-fruit, to be brought us, and invited us to ſit down to our repaſt; but their hog not being half ready, for ſuch is their uſual mode of cookery, we preferred going on board to dinner.

'They then requeſted us to accept theſe different articles of proviſion, which they ordered to be carried into our long-boat, while others of the natives, in obedience to the orders of Toobou, were filling it with the eatables taken from the pyramids, that had been erected for our commander. In a very little time every thing was ready for our departure.

'Our boats having been obliged to puſh off from the ſhore, on account of the low water, we could not reach them but by croſſing a coral bank covered with water for more than three hundred paces: but we found the natives extremely civil; for, that we might not be wetted, they carried us to ſome rocks juſt above water, to which others came with their canoes to fetch us, and conveyed us to our boats.

'The men who carried us appeared well ſatisfied with the articles we gave them for their trouble; but in this ſhort paſſage others contrived to gain ſtill more, by robbing us at their eaſe, after having crept ſlily behind us, while their countrymen had us on their backs. All theſe pickpockets, however, did not meet with equal ſucceſs, for we gave chace to ſome, whom we forced to reſtore what they had taken.

'As ſoon as we got on board, the commanding officer informed us that, during our abſence, he had cauſed a native to be ſeized, at the moment when he was going off with ſeveral articles of hardware, which he had ſtolen between decks; and that Futtafaihe, reprobating the habit of pilfering, of which the natives were every day guilty toward us, had affected to ſay publicly, that the culprit

prit ſhould be puniſhed with death. But this, they ſoon perceived, was all artifice on the part of the chief: for, as ſoon as they began to inflict the puniſhment of the rope's end on the pilferer, he interceded for his pardon, which, however, was not granted; and Futtafaihe ſeemed to be greatly affected at his receiving the five-and-twenty ſtripes, which he had been condemned to ſuffer.

(To be continued.)

MEMORABILIA FOR SEPTEMBER.

LITTLE is to be remarked on the name of this month, which denotes it to be the ſeventh from March. The Romans gave to it the name of ſeveral heroes, but theſe appellations are all forgotten.

With reſpect to events, it is the moſt ſingular of all the twelve. This has been long remarked; and in ſuperſtitious times would no doubt occaſion much ſpeculation. Aubrey, the celebrated antiquary, a little addicted to ſuperſtition, has collected ſome odd coincidences peculiar to September, which we ſhall adopt in our Memorabilia. He firſt obſerves, that there is an old monkiſh rhime which points at the *third* and *tenth* of this month as being unfortunate:

"Tertia Septembris, et denus fert mala membris."

The *third*, he ſays was a remarkable day to the Engliſh Attila, Oliver Cromwell; on that day he obtained a memorable victory at Dunbar, and another at Worceſter, and on that day he died. The following inſtances from Aubrey, are yet more ſingular. We give them in his own arrangement.

September 3, 1641, the parliament adjourned to the 20th of October, and the Iriſh rebellion broke out, where were 20,000 barbarouſly murdered.—Sept. 3. 1643, Biddiford, Appleford, and Barnſtaple, ſurrendered to the king.—Sept. 3. 1650, battle of Dunbar.—Sept. 3. 1651, battle of Worceſter.—Same day, Earl of Derby defeated at Preſton.—Sept. 3. 1654, a third parliament at Weſtminſter.—Sept. 3. 1658, Oliver Cromwell died,—Sept. 3. 1675, the town of Northampton was burnt to the ground by an accidental fire.—Sept. 3. 1662, William Lenthal, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, died.—Sept. 3. 1665, four Dutch men of war, two Eaſt India ſhips, and ſeveral merchantmen, taken by the Earl of Eſſex fled to Plymouth, and the army ſubmitted to the king.—Sept. 3. 1649, the Scots raiſed the ſiege from before Hereford. Sept. 3. 1653, the Londoners petition the parliament to continue the tythes.—Sept. 3. 1685, the Lady Liſle beheaded at Wincheſter, for harbouring Hicks, a rebel.—Sept. 4. 1643, Exeter taken by prince Maurice.—Sept. 4. 1653, General Blake buried at Weſtminſter.—Sept. 5. 1652, the French fleet beaten by the Engliſh.

Aubrey then goes on to ſtate "Memorables on September 10th."

Sept. 10. 1643, the ſiege of Glouceſter raiſed. I remember over the gate which leads to Nymphsfield, was this following inſcription in freeſtone. The walls are now pulled down.

Always remember,
The tenth of September,
One thouſand ſix hundred forty-three,
And give God the glory.

Sept. 10. 1645, Briſtol ſurrendered to the parliament.—Sept. 10. 1649 Drogheda taken, as appears by Cromwell's letter to the ſpeaker.—Sept. 10. 1660, peace with Spain proclaimed.—Sept. 10. 1670, peace concluded between England and Spain in America, ratified at Madrid.

Sept. 12. 1683, the ſiege of Vienna raiſed (after the beſieged had loſt 10,000 men, and the beſiegers 70,000) by the King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorrain.

Thus far our curious antiquary. To

To his incidents on the 2d and 3d of this month we have to add a fire, which by way of diſtinction is called The fire of London; and the dreadful maſſacre at Paris, on the ſame days in the year 1794, when the ſeveral priſons were broke open, and the helpleſs priſoners butchered in the moſt terrible manner. The agents in this work were termed *Septemberizers*. A proper account of this affair has ſeldom been given.

On the 3d of this month 1513, was fought the celebrated battle of Flodden-field, a village in Northumberland, when the King of Scotland, James IV. and moſt of his chief nobles, were ſlain. The Earl of Surry commanded the Engliſh forces, which ſuffered no material loſs. The Engliſh were no leſs ſucceſsful, in this month, in defeating the French at the memorable battle of Poitiers; when Edward the Black Prince took the French King and his ſon. The battle of Newbury, unfortunate for Charles I. is alſo to be added to the events of this month; and the memorable ſiege of Oſtend 1604, which ſurrendered to the Spaniſh arms. Modern hiſtory has nothing like this ſiege. The Spaniards are ſaid to have loſt near 80,000 men in the courſe of the ſiege, which laſted upwards of three years; and not leſs than 50,000 Engliſh and Dutch are ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the town during that period.

In this month, Sir Hugh Middleton began and completed that uſeful aqueduct, the New River. Few ſpeculations were ever ſo unfortunate at the outſet. The projector, it is well known, was ruined, and for above thirty years, the ſeventy-two ſhares it was divided into, netted only five pounds a-piece. They have been ſince ſold at 10,000l. In April 1799, five-eighths of one thirty-ſixth ſhare was advertiſed for ſale, and ſtated to produce nearly 300l. a-year, and a vote for the ſeveral counties through which it paſſes.

Of illuſtrious *births* in this month, we recollect only that of Queen Eliſabeth, a character too well known to require addition or illuſtration. With her we muſt likewiſe mention Dr Samuel Johnſon, who was born on the 18th of this month, and who ſwayed the literary ſceptre for many years in a manner that would perhaps admit of a curious parallel between him and Queen Beſs. Both were good ſovereigns upon the whole, but both could be deſpotic when they pleaſed. Neither could bear a rival near the throne. Johnſon thought he had politeneſs, and Eliſabeth valued herſelf on her beauty; it is needleſs to add, that both were beſet with flatterers, and neither proof againſt a well timed adulation. Johnſon ſometimes knocked down his antagoniſts; Eliſabeth ſwore at hers, and gave Eſſex a box on the ear, *ſed de hoc ſatis*.

Among the eminent monarchs who *exchanged* (it is to be *hoped*) their crowns in this month, we find our William the Conqueror; Charles V. after ſecluding himſelf in a monaſtery from the pomps and vanities of earthly grandeur: and Lewis XIV. whoſe reſtleſs ambition death only could put a ſtop to.—General Wolfe was killed in this month, a name, the Engliſh revere, "brave in his life and glorious in his fall." His body was brought over and interred in Greenwich church.

In this month, died biſhop Bonner, uſually known by the name of the *bloody*. He wiſhed to *turn* with the reformation, and went to meet Queen Eliſabeth, who looking upon him as a man ſtained with blood, would ſhow him no favour; he was, however, conſiſtent enough afterward to refuſe the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, and was deprived of his biſhopric, and committed to the Marſhalſea, where he lived a few years, and was buried at midnight in the church-yard of St George's, Southwark, to prevent any dif-

diſturbances that might be made by the citizens, who hated him extremely, and not without reaſon while the fires of Smithfield remained in memory.

Sir Richard Steele, of whom we have, in a former paper, had occaſion to make mention, is to be added to this liſt, and the celebrated Dr Colet, dean of St Paul's, and founder of the ſchool; Boerhaave, the eminent phyſician; and Brindley, whoſe uncommon genius for mechanical inventions, and particularly in planning and executing inland navigations, has rendered his name famous; the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the grand trunk navigation in Staffordſhire, are laſting monuments of his ſkill. It is well known of this man, that he never indulged and relaxed himſelf in the common diverſions of life, as not having a reliſh for them; and, though once prevailed on to ſee a play in London, yet he declared that he would on no account be preſent at another; becauſe it ſo diſturbed his ideas for ſeveral days after, as to render him unfit for buſineſs. His mode of ſtudy was rather odd. When any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he generally retired to bed, and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he has ſurmounted it. He would then get up, and execute his deſign without any drawing or model. To this modeſt man, we may add another, Mr Dodſley, an ingenious writer, whoſe induſtry, raiſed from a very obſcure ſituation, and whoſe application of his talents, obtained him a diſtinction in the republic of letters. Beſide his other publications, it is now certain that he was the author of that popular work, "The Economy of Human Life," long attributed to Lord Cheſterfield.

One name only remains of conſiderable celebrity, Samuel Butler, the author of Hudibras. It is ſtrange, how little is known of this man.

PRESENT STATE OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS IN DUBLIN.

THE capitals of all nations, like the heads of all individuals, bear a general and ſtriking reſemblance. The manners of London, Dublin, Conſtantinople, Pekin, and Paris, in their great features, have the ſame ſimilarity as the heads of the men who inhabit thoſe cities; and it is only a good political phyſiognomiſt who can mark the nicer diſcriminations and peculiarities which diſtinguiſh one metropolis from another. Bodies of men commingled in large cities feel the ſame wants, are animated with the ſame paſſions; and the ſtreets, the ſquares, the lanes, and alleys of one great town are not more like thoſe of another, than the qualities characteriſtic of, and common to, each metropolis. The real intereſtedneſs, and conſtant mimicry of independence; the eternal buſineſs of every boſom, not to live in and by itſelf, but out of itſelf, and as others are ſuppoſed to live; the anxious forecaſt and ſpeculation that annihilates the preſent moment, and turns ſociety into an univerſal and ghaſtly hunt after an ever-flying future: the conſtant retail or wholeſale traffic of morals for money; the alternate bending from the uprightneſs of human nature, from the backward bend of arrogance, to the forward bend of ſervility; the jealous competition, the tormenting compariſon; the extreme and *mortal* labour of the loweſt claſs to live, the reſtleſſneſs of the middle claſſes to live luxuriouſly, the corroſive *ennui* that preys inwardly and eats at the very core of apparently fair and florid luxury; accumulation unuſed and unenjoyed, deſperate poverty prowling for prey, unpitied diſtreſs retiring to die, profuſe improvident and intermitting

ting charity; genius, taſte, and the fine arts flouriſhing in bud, bloſſom, and fruit, on the dung and compoſt of the capital; the ſenſes all irritated and tantalized, the eyes dazzled by a conſtant ſucceſſion of incongruous images, the ears wounded by a hubbub of diſcordant ſounds; the odour of impurities and perfumes, the taſte overwhelmed and palled with piquant diet; the picture, the poem, the dance, the ſong, the chariot, the cart, the coffin, the ſmoke, the din, the duſt, and the ordure—Such is the common character that diſtinguiſhes and contaminates the centres of civilization.

A great city is a great bath of animal magnetiſm. Human nature, here, ſuffers and ſinks under an exceſs of ſtimulus. The ſenſes, the paſſions, the heads and the hearts of men are worn out by conſtant, habitual irritation. There is a conſtant alternation from a ſwell of artificial enjoyment to the ebb of *ennui*; for *ennui*, that *benightedneſs* of the mind, is the natural and neceſſary conſequence of inordinate ſtimulus. This is the thick moral atmoſphere which envelopes a great city, like the ſmoke and ſemi-darkneſs that are ſeen at a diſtance, and on a nearer approach dim its luſtre and ſoil its magnificence. The great art of huſbanding happineſs is not one of the city arts; and the tedium that occurs moſt frequently in places and among perſons where it is to be leaſt expected, gradually darkening from a diſreliſh into a diſguſt of exiſtence, and which from a ſatiety of life turns at length into an unnatural craving for ſelf-murder, is a diſeaſe moſt frequently conſequent upon the exceſſive ſtimulations ſupplied to the ſenſes, the appetites, and paſſions by a luxurious city. The wretchedneſs that hangs over and haunts the morning face of the gameſter, the drunkard, the debauchee, *muſt* be removed by the appropriate ſtimulus of the night; or elſe (if courage ſufficient be left) they will at length long to medicine the evil of exiſtence by the poiſon or the piſtol. Even the inordinate quantity of animal food, by giving riſe to various abdominal complaints, particularly of the liver, may aſſiſt in generating *ennui*, which is as much a diſeaſe of the body as of the mind, and which, I believe, is a complaint common to all large cities, particularly to London.

Whether, therefore, it belongs to the ſubject or not, I muſt repeat that the complaint of hypochondriaciſm, the endemic of large cities, ſeems to be a conſequence of inordinate ſtimulus either of body or mind, and particularly the effect of exceſs in diet. The frightful dream, the agitation and oppreſſion of indigeſtion, though forgotten in the day-time, leave a diſagreeable unaccountable impreſſion on the *brain* during the waking hours. It is then called *ennui*, which indeed throws the darkneſs of the night over the day. This blackens into hypochondriaciſm, into ſettled melancholy, into the derangement that believes itſelf about to ſtarve in the midſt of opulence and plenty, and a variety of other mental alienations, which influence the character and the conduct, the ſpeculation and the practice of life, in all its leſſer lunacies. The morbid melancholy of that carnivorous kraken literature and (what is called) good living, Dr Johnſon, a man who had no ſenſes, neither eyes, nor ears, nor taſte, nor ſmell, for the ſimple charms of rural life; who, whatever might be his learning (much leſs than is generally ſuppoſed) was, in his ſtomach, a mere Sancho; *his* long diſeaſe of life was, I am convinced, in great meaſure owing to the conſtantly oppreſſed powers of digeſtion. He was always haunted with the ghoſt of the laſt night's dream, and he fled for refuge from habitual fits of repletion to the temporary eaſe induced by the milder and leſs immoral intoxication of terror.

I cannot help taking a view, in fancy, of this *belluo* of high civilization, this favourable tun-belly type and example of city life, lying on his breadth of back, ſtarting, and half convulſed, under the incubus of his laſt enormous meal, and then waking with the groan of fearful, but indiſtinct, recollections—I cannot help comparing this ſleep and this vigilance, to the ſerene unruffled ſlumber of the Hindoo, the pure and placid reſt, whoſe dreams are viſiting angels, leaving the brain in that ſtate which feels happineſs in every exiſtence, and ſpreads a ſmooth and uniform conſciouſneſs of enjoyment over every hour of every day. The purgatory of Dr Johnſon's appetite tormented him even in his meditations and prayers, which are too often taken up with his ſins of repetion. But the incenſe of the Indian, the worſhip he pays the Creator, is the unutterable ſenſation that ariſes from the various organs and functions of the frame, which, complicated as they are, unite in the ſimpleſt, ſweeteſt, moſt hallowed, and beſt rewarded virtue of the body, the happineſs of uniform HEALTH. His whole ſyſtem, as it were, vibrates with health, and harmony, and happineſs.

In ſhort, I cannot think, that what I will venture to call the morality of good health can eaſily be found or acquired in the midſt of a city, where the impreſſions made on the ſenſes are harſh, irregular, turbulent, tumultuous; and where the ideas, generated and aſſociated with ſuch ſenſations, may produce occaſional ſpaſms of pleaſure, but mixed and alternating with the green and yellow melancholy of profeſſional life.

In Dublin extremes meet. Manners the moſt ſavage with high civilization. But as the civilization, high as it is, like the countenance, has ſomewhat of the vulgarity of the brogue; ſo the firſt has no connection with the courageous, high-ſpirited, independence of ſoul, contracted but ſtrong in its attachments, in its enmities implacable and immortal, elevated by a conſciouſneſs of its own freedom, ſuperior to the dread of danger and of death, ſuch as enjoyed its careleſs and uncontrouled liberty in the foreſts or wilds of America. The ſavage *of the city* is a much inferior animal: debaſed and degraded, borne down by the multiplied troubles and increaſing labours of life, incruſted with dirt, nouriſhed only by the ſtimulus of whiſky, his ears filled with the cries of a miſerable and morbid progeny, his eyes down-looking and dejected, he lives in a conſtant tranſition from the fatigue of exorbitant labour, to the unnatural ſtimulus of the worſt intoxicating liquors, without laying by the ſmalleſt property for ſickneſs or old age, and he dies an outcaſt and a beggar. The nouriſhment of the poor in Dublin is in general ſcanty and unwholeſome, and even this voluntarily curtailed for an increaſe to their quantity of ſtrong liquor. The nouriſhment of all the upper ranks is exceſſive; and this inequality of *diet*, of raiment, of habitation, in different ranks, is the cauſe, as well as the effect, of moſt of the evils of civilized life. The community, like the individual, is always either in a ſtate of unnatural collapſe, or unnatural excitement; of ſtupid apathy, or inſane inſurgency; in the depreſſion that favours the rule of ſuperſtition, or in the mental intoxication that occaſionally calls forth a ferocious enthuſiaſm.

The poor of Ireland, and particularly of Dublin, are, of the human race, the pooreſt and moſt wretched. The man of power and opulence, is fond of ſaying, with a cruelty of moral irony: 'Look through all conditions, and you will ſee a balance of enjoyment and ſuffering, a compenſation, an equality.' But let the miſerable inmates of the greater part of this city ſay, if they think all conditions equal. The truth is, that reproach, ignominy, contempt, poverty, and perſecution

ſecution have ſunk the loweſt orders in this country to a condition unuſual even in civilized ſtates: and the denomination of politico-religious party, intereſted to ſupport penal government rather than equality of privilege, has for many years made a *chaſm* between the different ranks of ſociety in this iſland, which, in the eſtimation of ſome, can only be cloſed by ſeparation from England, and in that of others, by an indiviſible union with that country.

In compenſation for the miſeries brought upon the European world by the events conſequent upon the revolution in France (and what power is reſponſible for theſe calamities, it is for impartial hiſtory, if there be ſuch a thing, to relate), I think it muſt, in ſome degree, be conſolatory to remark, that the higher orders, whether from compunction for the paſt, or from fear of the future, have turned the eye of compaſſion and ſtretched out the hand of relief to the poor, with a zeal and aſſiduity which ſhew they could part with every thing, except that without which charity becomes a bounty and premium to idleneſs—a *juſt* proportion of political power. A moral revolution is taking place ſilently and gradually, and humanity is making its progreſs, like the *green* of vegetation which, in the proceſs of ſome years, appears upon the volcanic *lava*. When the ſtorm and ravage of this war have ceaſed, the cultivation of ſocial virtue will go on more rapidly, and the efforts of individuals for their happineſs will be leſs obſtructed than it has been. Mankind have ſuffered, and are ſuffering, a rough probationary ſtate, which may contribute to their own ultimate happineſs, and certainly will tend to the perfection of the future generation. It is like the ſickening, and diſorder, and convulſion, that in the animal exiſtence does not portend diſſolution, but precedes regeneration; and, throughout the hiſtory of man, as in the hiſtory of nature, I find conſtant proof of this moſt cordial and conſolatory truth, that deſtruction and death are terms only relative to the imperfection of our ſenſes, and nature is never more fruitful than when we ſuppoſe her at the moment of extinction. The plough and the harrow ſeem to be rough uſage to the earth: but in the progreſs of the vegetable education the warm ſun ſhines, the gentle ſhower falls, and the living verdure begins to ſpread over the clod, to inſinuate its way, and guide the ſoft evolving leaf through every ſtony obſtacle. The hope of a harveſt of happineſs to mankind thus begins its developement in my heart. The ſickle of Philoſophy will reap, before the ſcythe of Time ſhall ravage.

D.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POWERS OF MAN;

And on the analogy between Human and Brutal Nature.

MAN is the terminating link of the animal creation. It is equally evident that he participates the nature of this claſs of beings, and that he is at the ſummit of the ſcale. His points of conformity with the animals beneath him are ſtriking and numerous. Like them, he paſſes through the ſtages of growth, maturity, and decline: like them, he periſhes as an individual, but perpetuates himſelf as a ſpecies: like them, he has his pains and pleaſures, diſeaſes and remedies, wants and the means of ſupplying them. The firſt law of nature in both, is this of ſeeking happineſs. In both, that happineſs is partly perſonal, partly ſocial. In both, occaſions ariſe in which the perſonal and ſocial coincide, and others in which they interfere. Now comes the principal moral difference. In brute animals, wherever the *ſtorge*, or parental and conjugal affection does not take place, the individual uniformly (a few dubious caſes, perhaps, excepted) prefers his own gratification

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to that of another, or of any number of others: in man, the ſtrength of ſympathy, the pleaſures of ſentiment, the habits of ſociety, and the reciprocal ties and dependencies of various kinds, have ſo involved the intereſts of numerous individuals, that happineſs cannot be purſued to any extent but as a matter of alliance and conjunction. Hence caſes perpetually occur in which a man is induced to reſign his immediate and ſingle gratifications for the ſake of that common good in which he is a ſharer. This is a *law of his nature*; and, conſidering it as ſuch, it is not of the ſmalleſt conſequence whether a theoriſt finally refers it to a benevolent or a ſelfiſh principle. Further, he is enabled by that idea of the connection of cauſe and effect, and that memory of paſt and anticipation of future events, which he poſſeſſes, if not ſolely, at leaſt in a degree greatly ſuperior to other animals, to reſiſt the impulſe of preſent appetite and paſſion, when his own greater good, or that of perſons dear to him, requires it. Here then is a large proviſion made in his nature for the attainment of all the perſonal and ſocial virtues. He will be prudent and temperate in the uſe of ſenſual enjoyments, both that he may not exhauſt the ſource, and that the conſequences of exceſs may not overbalance the pleaſures. He will be kind and benevolent, compaſſionate and charitable, becauſe he is ſo conſtituted as to ſympathiſe in the happineſs and miſery of thoſe around him; becauſe he is a ſocial, and not a ſolitary being. He will even intereſt himſelf in the concerns of large communities, and forego his eaſe, and hazard his ſafety, to promote their advantage; becauſe he is capable of perſonifying the ideas of country and mankind, and identifying himſelf with the human race; becauſe he is ſenſible of the exalted pleaſure of being admired and beloved when living, and can aſſociate theſe feelings to his memory after death. If to this fund for uſeful and generous action be added the capacity of receiving pure and inexhauſtible delight from the exertion of intellect, what an idea muſt be formed of the nature and condition of man, and how fitted muſt he ſeem to occupy the elevated rank aſſigned him in this viſible ſyſtem of things!

But it is alſo an invariable law of nature, that upon every advantage ſhould be entailed, as it were, an appropriate inconvenience—upon every good ſhould be quartered its evil. As in the tropical climates the ſame ſun that nouriſhes a luxuriance of the richeſt vegetation, and provides abundance for all the wants of man, fills the air and earth with noxious inſects, and exhales peſtilence from the ſtagnant waters; ſo the noble powers beſtowed upon the human race, and the multiplicity of ſtrong motives perpetually rouſing theſe powers to action, render its individuals more liable to err in the purſuit of their own happineſs, and more capable of inflicting miſchiefs upon each other. The keen reliſh for varied gratification ſtimulates the intemperance of man, and adminiſters food for inſatiable cupidity. His love of power, of honour, of fame, involves him in endleſs rivalries and interferences. Even thoſe attachments which take him in ſome meaſure out of ſelf, and engage him in the intereſts of kindred, party, and country, enlarge the ſphere of his contention, and precipitate him againſt whole maſſes of fellow-men, with whom in a private capacity he could not come into contact. Political inſtitutions, and forms of government, which in one view are admirable contrivances for reſtraining the hurtful paſſions of mankind, in another, by the creation of a multiplicity of new relations and remote intereſts, are cauſes of unthought-of and terminable quarrels. Without experience, how could it be conceived that a hundred thouſand human beings could, by any force, be ſet in array againſt another hundred thouſand, with the mutual

tual purpose of destruction, when the subject of the dispute perhaps concerned not a single person on either side, and even their passions took so little part in their hostility, that the signing of a piece of paper might immediately convert them all into friends and allies? If one swarm of bees engages in battle with another, it is for the possession of the hive and honey; and thus the warlike tribes of men which issued from the great northern hive, were wont to contend for the occupation of more fertile lands in a better climate than their own. But the fruits of victory now belong only to the few, who, sitting quiet at home, direct this chess-play for their amusement or emolument. To such civilized gamesters, however, less than the extermination of an adversary will suffice; and a few bold moves may decide the contest with little comparative loss.

A circumstance which seems most remarkably to violate the analogy between the human and brutal nature, is the amazing difference of perfection attained by different individuals in the former, while those of the latter, in their several species, appear to be nearly upon the same level. Hence it has been inferred, that a very small part of mankind are what their creator intended they should be; and consequently, that a great future melioration in the mass is to be expected. But does not the nature of a being, capable, indeed, of high intellectual attainments, yet at the same time subjected to numerous corporeal wants and necessities, which are not to be supplied without care and toil, render such a difference unavoidable; and is it not manifestly impossible that the highly cultivated part should ever be more than a small minority? The leisure they enjoy, and all the advantage of books, instruments, and other things necessary to the pursuit of literature, are at the expence of the majority, whose bodily labours are by so much the more augmented, as a higher degree of cultivation augments the demands of those who can compel their services. Of this consequence some philosophers have been so sensible, that they have condemned not only the refinements of sensual pleasure, but even those mental luxuries which require a large apparatus; and they have looked for the perfection of human nature in that state of simplicity and equality which attends the rude beginnings of society. Though I by no means agree with them in their estimate of the real happiness of man, and think it a timid and narrow policy to acquiesce in imperfection through fear of the effects of a full exertion of the powers bestowed upon us; yet the general fact, that one part of mankind must be depressed proportionably to the exaltation of the other, I regard as indisputable. It is, indeed, a perfectly laughable ignorance in the speculatist, who, sitting in his study, with all his conveniencies about him, fancies that all the world might devote as much time to mental exercise as he does. Were he to trace the history of his fire and candle, his paper, pen, and ink, he would perhaps be shocked to find how many pairs of hands are employed to favour the work of his head.

Let us now imagine an inhabitant of another world making a survey of this, in the spirit of a naturalist and a philosopher. He would discern a beautiful economy of things, in which every single species, besides providing for its own existence, is made subservient to to the necessities of another species; so that throughout all nature nothing exists purely for itself, but the interests of one are blended and involved with those of another. By virtue of this economy, however, he would find that sacrifices are perpetually made of the advantage and even the being of individuals, and that life is maintained at the expence of life, and enjoyment procured at the expence of enjoyment, throughout the sentient creation. Moreover, he would perceive, that the

the operations of inanimate powers, ſuch as the elements of fire, air, and water, the principle of gravitation, and the like, though ſo beneficial on the whole, are often converted into cauſes of miſchief and deſtruction. He would therefore conclude, that the general ſyſtem was an inſeparable mixture of good and evil; but he would (or I greatly miſtake) diſcern that the good is intentional and preponderant, the evil contingent and ſubordinate. He would receive it as a complete proof of a wiſe and well-arranged plan, that, notwithſtanding all adverſe and deſtructive proceſſes, every ſpecies of being maintains itſelf in exiſtence, and preſerves the rank in the creation it was deſtined to occupy.

On turning his view upon the moſt diſtinguiſhed and intereſting figure among animated forms—the human ſpecies—he would ſee moderate powers of body, inſpired by an unknown ſomething, which renders them capable of the moſt wonderful exertions, and every where eſtabliſhes a complete ſuperiority over the other animal tribes. He would obſerve this creature agitated by a vaſt variety of paſſions and deſires, precipitating him into actions, ſome injurious to his own happineſs and that of his fellow creatures, others promoting the felicity of both; he would ſee him building with one hand, and overthrowing with another, cultivating and deſolating, adorning and defacing, careſſing and murdering; but upon the whole, he would find no reaſon to doubt that he alſo followed the general law of creation, and that his exiſtence was a bleſſing to him, probably the greater in proportion to the ſuperiority of his faculties. Comparing different tribes and individuals of this ſpecies, he would be ſenſible of a wide ſcope for improvement, general and particular, and would probably expect, from the ready inter-communication of ideas, that it would ſoon take place. But a cloſer view of the mechaniſm of human ſocieties, and the natural tendencies of things, eſpecially if ſtrengthened by a knowledge of paſt events, would be too apt to lead him to ſuſpect that there exiſted inſuperable obſtacles to an extenſive melioration. Taking the human race, however, as he found it, he could ſcarcely conceive that it had undergone any corruption or deterioration, which rendered it a different agent in the great ſyſtem of nature from what its Author intended it to be. Such a ſuppoſition would only enhance to him any difficulty ariſing from the inadequate employment of the faculties beſtowed upon man; and he would ſooner reſt ſatisfied in that univerſal analogy which ſhews evil every where mixed with good, defect with excellence.

A. M.

ON ECONOMY.

WE hear a great deal of economy, but we ſee very little of the practice: yet this *theoretical* way of conſidering matters is not confined to this ſubject only. Men, for example, who live the moſt diſſolute lives, will not deny that life is ſhort and uncertain, and will comment upon a ſtriking inſtance of mortality at ſome length, and with apparent earneſtneſs, who at the ſame time conſider the whole as a ſubject for converſation rather than improvement. And I have heard of late years many excellent arguments advanced in favour of religion, and againſt the avowed infidelity of a neighbouring nation, by men whoſe conſtant habit of life was the moſt adverſe to Chriſtianity, that can well be conceived. Such men are like certain ſchool-boys, who get their leſſons by memory, and can conſtrue each word with grammatical accuracy, but who give themſelves no trouble about the ſenſe, and are quite ſatisfied if they are accounted good ſcholars at ſchool-hours. Converſation is too much a kind of ſchool in which we ſtrive to excel in loqua-

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city, eloquence, emphaſis, wit, and other attributes of language, without feeling any intereſt in what is ſaid, or any deſire to practice even our own precepts.

It would be of great importance to perſons in the outſet of life to inſtitute ſuch a compariſon, which a little obſervation of what paſſes around them, would enable them to do. They are moſt liable to ſuffer from a heedleſs participation of the extravagance in which they find thoſe of their own rank involved.

It appears evident, ſays one, who well knew the world, that frugality is neceſſary even to complete the pleaſure of expence; for it may be generally remarked of thoſe who ſquander, what they know their fortune not ſufficient to allow, that in their moſt jovial expence there always breaks out ſome proof of diſcontent and impatience; they either ſcatter with a kind of wild deſperation and affected laviſhneſs, as criminals brave the gallows when they cannot eſcape it; or pay their money with a peeviſh anxiety, and endeavour at once to ſpend idly, and to ſave meanly; having neither firmneſs to deny their paſſions, nor courage to gratify them, they murmur at their own enjoyments, and poiſon the bowl of pleaſure by reflection on the coſt. Among theſe men there is often the vociferation of merriment, but very ſeldom the tranquillity of cheerfulneſs; they inflame their imaginations to a kind of momentary jollity, by the help of wine and riot; and conſider it as the firſt buſineſs of the night to ſtupify recollection, and lay that reaſon aſleep, which diſturbs their gayety, and calls upon them to retreat from ruin.

This poor broken ſatisfaction is, however, of ſhort continuance, and muſt be expiated by a long ſeries of miſery and regret. In a ſhort time, the creditor grows impatient, the laſt acre is ſold, the paſſions and appetites ſtill continue their tyranny, with inceſſant calls for their uſual gratifications; and the remainder of life paſſes away in vain repentance or impotent deſire. K.

St STEPHEN's CHAPEL.

THERE is no contemplation that imparts a higher degree of ſatisfaction and delight, than that which preſents to the mind images of ancient and departed ſplendour. Who can behold the remains of the once magnificent cities of Palmyra, and Byzantium, without experiencing the moſt lively emotion? The palaces of monarchs long ſince deceaſed, and the ſacred temples of Heaven mouldering into duſt, or perverted from the original purpoſes for which they were reared, impart to the contemplative mind an awful leſſon of the mutability of human grandeur.

If reſearches like theſe are the ſource of the moſt legitimate ſentiments that can elevate the mind of man, it cannot but be extremely gratifyng to our curious, as well as philoſophic readers, if we preſent them with a brief account of that celebrated building, in which the Commons of England have long held their ſittings. Whatever tends to elucidate the hiſtory and antiquities of a place where the deſtinies of millions are decided, needs no apology for preſenting it to the public.

The royal palace, at Weſtminſter, is admitted to have been built by Rufus; but it appears by Stowe, who is a very accurate chronicler, that the religious ſtructure called the Collegiate Chapel of Weſtminſter, was erected by king Stephen, in honour of St. Stephen, the protomartyr. King Edward the firſt ſeems to have rebuilt it, for in the 20th year of his reign, on the 28th of April 1292, the works of the new chapel, at Weſtminſter, were begun, and were continued for more than a period of two years. An account of the expences of theſe operations,

tions, and the amount of the weekly payments, are preſerved in rolls ſtill remaining in the exchequer. Theſe curious rolls contain the articles purchaſed within the week, and the daily payments of the workmen of every denomination. The firſt roll is that entitled—'Primus Rotulus de operationibus, primo factis pro Capella Stephani, in palatio Weſtmonaſterio. In honore Dei, beatæ Mariæ Virginis, et beati Stephani incipiente. Rotulus de miſſis et expenſis factis circa fundamentum Capellæ Regis in ſuo Palatio apud Weſtmonaſterium, per manus Magiſtri Michaelis de Cantuaria Cementarii, videlicet a die lunæ proximo poſt feſtum Sanctæ Mariæ Evangeliſtæ, viceſſimo octavo die menſis Aprilis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, viceſſimo.' The ſeveral articles bought are then ſtated—then follow the payments to the workmen—they are too minute to be here enumerated—but theſe are apparent.

It appears that the pay of the carpenters was 5d a day, that of the other workmen 3½d, ſome 3d, and others only 2½d.

Although the weekly expences were but trifling, the amount of the whole muſt have been conſiderable from the length of time in completing the building.

Whether Edward the firſt completed it or not we are uninformed; but if he did, it ſhould ſeem that his labours proved abortive, for we are informed by Stowe, that on the 29th of March, 1298, a vehement fire being kindled in the leſſer hall of the king's palace, the flames thereof, being driven by the wind, fired the monaſtry adjoining the palace, and conſumed the whole together.

The building was not reſtored during this reign. In fact, the wars in which Edward the firſt was engaged, in Scotland, neither allowed him time to renew his labours, nor had he wealth ſufficient to beſtow on ſuch a work; and in the weak and turbulent reign of Edward II, it was not likely it ſhould have been undertaken; but in the ſucceeding reign it appears again to have engaged the royal attention.

On the 27th of May, 1330, in the 4th of Edward III, the works were again commenced.

The comptroller's rolls for three years of that period are preſerved in the king's remembrancer's office. They are intitled, 'Nova Capella Sancti Stephani infra Palatium.'

Among other things, there is an item—'To John Dene, merchant of Caen, for 400 ſtones of Caen, called *goblets*, for the new Chapel of St Stephen.' The charge is at the rate of 4l per hundred.

It is evident the chapel was not finiſhed for ſeveral years afterward; for we find it recited in a charter of 22d Edward III, that he had then compleated the rebuilding of the chapel which his predeceſſor king Stephen had firſt erected to the honour of Almighty God, the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and to the memory of St Stephen; and he ordains it henceforth to be a collegiate chapel, and ſettles liberal endowments on it.

This charter is preſerved in the Tower of London: it is in Latin: and the motives which induced king Edward III to rebuild and endow the chapel, are expreſſed with peculiar elegance and neatneſs. The curious reader will find it in Rymer's Fœdera, or in Sir William Dugdale's Monaſticons.

It appears, that even in the 26th of Edward III, it was not completely finiſhed; for, ſubſequent to that period, there is an appointment to Hugh de St Albans, maſter of the painters for the works, authoriſing him to chooſe as many painters as he could find in Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, Surrey, and Suſſex, to finiſh the decorations.

There is alſo a like appointment to John Atheln to procure painters in various other counties.

In

In the 27th Edward III, there was another appoinement to William de Walſingham, to procure more painters and other workmen.

On the 1ſt of January, 1353, Edward III granted to the dean and canons of the collegiate chapel a ſpot of ground extending to the Thames, whereon to build cloiſters. He alſo made a grant of ſeveral houſes in the neighbourhood, and he veſted ſeveral manors for the endowment of the college, in John duke of Lancaſter, as truſtee.

He alſo erected a colehard, or bell-tower, for the uſe of the college, and placed three great bells in it.

It appears the canons uſed to have their habitations in the cloiſters.

Dr John Chambers, the laſt dean, built a cloiſter of curious workmanſhip, the expence of which was 11,000 marks.

(*To be continued.*)

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL INNS OF COURT.

(From Ireland's Picturesque Views of the Inns of Court.)

The Inner Temple—Knights Templars, &c.

IN the time of Henry II, the knights templars had a houſe in Holborn, in the vicinity of Southampton Buildings, from whence they removed, for convenience, to another habitation, oppoſite to a ſtreet then called New ſtreet, now Chancery-lane.

The origin of this order, ſays Stowe, took place about the year 1118, in the following manner: 'Certain noblemen horſemen, religiouſly bent, bound themſelves by vow, in the hands of the patriarch of Jeruſalem, to ſerve Chriſt, after the manner of regular canons, in chaſtity and obedience; and to renounce their own proper wills for ever. The firſt of which order was Hugh Paganus (i. e. Pain) and Geffrey de S. Aludomare. They having no certain habitation, Baldwin, king of Jeruſalem, granted unto them a dwelling-place in his palace, by the Temple.' Their firſt profeſſion was to protect the pilgrims coming to viſit the ſepulchre, and to guard the highways. About ten years after the firſt eſtabliſhment, they wore a white habit, by order of Honorius the ſecond, then Pope, and afterward, in the time of Pope Eugenius, they bore croſſes of red cloth on their uppermoſt garments. Many noblemen, in all parts of Chriſtendom, became brethren of this order, and built temples in moſt of the cities and great towns. In England this was their chief houſe, though they had many other temples in Cambridge, Briſtol, Canterbury, Dover, Warwick, and other places. This Temple in London was often made uſe of as a ſtore-houſe for treaſures for ſuch as judged them inſecure in other places.

Theſe treaſures, however, we find were not ſo ſacred here as the owners imagined, for Matthew Paris relates, that in the year 1230, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, being a priſoner in the Tower, the king was informed he had much treaſure laid up in this new temple, under the cuſtody of the knights templars; and the maſter of the temple being examined therein, and confeſſing there were monies, &c. delivered into his charge, the king ſent his treaſurer and juſticier of the exchequer to the ſaid Hubert, earl of Kent, to require him to reſign his treaſure into his hands. The money was faithfully told, and, together with veſſels of gold and ſilver, and many precious ſtones of conſiderable value, of which an inventory was taken, was laid up in the treaſury of the crown.

In the year 1245, the nuncio of pope Innocent reſided in this Temple, and that pope commanded the biſhops of England to carry to his nuncio 6000 merks, which was, however, prevented by the interdiction of king Henry.

In 1283, Edward I, taking with him one Robert Waleran, and others, came to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the treaſury-houſe, as if he intended to ſee his mother's jewels, that were laid up there to be ſafely kept, he entered into the houſe, breaking the coffers of certain perſons, that had likewiſe brought their money thither, and he took away from thence valuables to the amount of 100ol. About this period, the templars became ſo rich, that they were enabled to entertain the nobility, the foreign ambaſſadors, and even the prince himſelf. Matthew Paris inveighs againſt them bitterly for their pride, which led them to diſdain other orders, and rank themſelves with the nobility, although their original poverty was ſo abject, that they could afford only one horſe to ſerve two of them; and Stowe ſays, 'in token whereof, they grave on their ſeal two men riding on one horſe.'

In the reign of Edward II, in 1308, the Templars in England, as alſo in other parts of Chriſtendom, were apprehended and committed to divers priſons, and in 1310, a provincial council was held at London againſt them, upon accuſations of hereſy and other crimes. They denied all the charges except one or two, and pleading guilty to theſe, they were condemned to perpetual penance in ſeveral monaſteries, where they behaved themſelves with modeſty and decorum. Philip le Bel, king of France, cauſed them to be condemned by a general council, and thus procured their overthrow.

According to Fabian, Philip, having ſeized their poſſeſſions in France, applied them to his own uſe, and, not ſatisfied with this ſpoil, he cauſed ſixty of them to be publicly burnt in Paris.

So enormous were the riches of this order at its diſſolution, that it was found poſſeſſed of 16,000 manors.

Lincoln's Inn Fields—Sir Joſeph Jekyll.

FROM the terrace of the gardens (of Lincoln's Inn) we are preſented with a noble and ſpacious view of Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of the largeſt ſquares in Europe. In 1618, this ſpot was, by a commiſſion from the king, entruſted to the lord chancellor Bacon, the earls of Worceſter, Pembroke, Arundel, &c. In this commiſſion it was ſtated, that the ground called Lincoln's-inn-fields was much planted round with dwelling-houſes and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality; but, at the ſame time, it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroachments on the fields, and nuiſances to the neighbourhood. The commiſſion was therefore to reform thoſe grievances, and to frame and reduce thoſe fields, called cup-fields and purſe-fields; both for ſweetneſs, conformity, and comelineſs, into ſuch walks, partitions, or other plots, and in ſuch ſort, manner, and form, both for public health and pleaſure, as by the ſaid Inigo Jones is, or ſhall be drawn, by way of map. Thus authoriſed, Inigo drew the ground-plot, and gave it the exact dimenſions of one of the pyramids of Egypt. Lindſey houſe, on the weſt ſide, and moſt of the buildings in that row, were deſigned from the plans of this great artiſt; and here we cannot but regret, that the whole ſquare was not finiſhed by the ſame maſterly hand. This was moſt probably occaſioned by a jarring of intereſts, which too frequently occurs in this country on ſimilar occaſions; for it is no eaſy matter to unite the public ſentiments for either ornament or convenience, where private property is concerned.

For many years after the death of Inigo Jones, this place continued in a ſtate of neglect and ruin; at preſent it is certainly reſcued from any ſuch diſgrace, and preſents a grand diſplay of national wealth, with no ſmall degree of taſte in the application of it.

Before

Before Lincoln's-inn-fields was railed in, they uſed to break horſes on this ſpot; and Sir Joſeph Jekyll, about the year 1740, having been active in bringing a bill into parliament to raiſe the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor; and, when walking one day in the fields, at the time of breaking in the horſes, the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumſtance, that in one of Hogarth's prints a low character is repreſented as chalking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in alluſion, perhaps, to the averſion of the above-mentioned baronet to the favourite liquor of the inferior orders of ſociety.

Rolls Chapel—Pietro Torregiani.

THE preſent chapel of the Rolls is reported to be the work of Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1617, and finiſhed at the expence of 2000l. It is ſmall, and has attached to it a peculiar air of gloom and ſolemnity. The monument of John Yonge, L.L.D. who was appointed maſter of the rolls in 1510, and died in 1517, particularly deſerves our notice. This figure reſts on a ſarcophagus, and is habited in a long red gown and a deep ſquare cap. It is the work of Pietro Torregiani, a very eminent Florentine, who was brought into England by ſome merchants, and entertained in the ſervice of Henry VIII.; for whom he executed many works in marble, braſs, &c. for which he received liberal prices.

When lord Orford ſays, 'he was placed, in his own country, in competition with Michael Angelo, his merits are not to be queſtioned; and I think myſelf juſtified in ſaying, that the face of Dr Yonge is ſo wonderfully executed, I have no doubt of its being from a caſt after his death. The head of our Saviour, and two cherubims, are introduced above, with all the ſuperſtitious zeal of the artiſt; though, to keep on terms with Henry we are told that he renounced his faith.

From England the artiſt viſited Spain, and was employed on many works of genius; among others, in carving an image of the Virgin Mary; which, not having completed to his wiſh, he, in a fit of paſſion, broke to pieces. For the raſhneſs of this act, he was accuſed of hereſy, was thrown into the inquiſition, tried, and condemned. The execution was, however, reſpited; but he became melancholy mad, and ſtarved himſelf to death, at Seville, in 1522, in the fiftieth year of his age.

The preſent reſidence of the maſter of the rolls was built at the expence of government.

Weſtminſter-Hall.

THE ſtyle of building here preſerved is the true Gothic; or, rather, in the more modern phraſe, the Saracenic. There is a prevalent maſſiveneſs in its appearance. This is to be imputed to a neglect of the buildings, or to an intentional mutilation of thoſe parts of it that were their principal relief and ornament. This ſhameful negligence, in not preſerving the original parts, is moſt conſpicuous in the removal of the figures in the front; and in the concealment of them, by the erection of thoſe nuiſances, the coffee-houſes, at the entrance.

The Gothic points of the niches are ſtill diſcernible over part of the exchequer coffee-houſe; and the whole-length figures, in the niches beneath, we have great reaſon to believe are yet ſtanding. In an ancient print, which we have ſeen, of this building, publiſhed before the coffee-houſes were erected, the figures all appeared perfect, and in courſe gave great relief to the general elevation. We cannot but ſincerely regret the ſad innovations that have been made along this whole range

of buildings, by projections of ſheds, porter ſhops, and other excreſcences of the meaneſt character; which, being here huddled promiſcuouſly together, conceal from the public eye every veſtige of antiquity, and deface the beauties of works that did honour to the age in which they were erected, and which ſhould ever have been conſidered as ſacred relics of the labour and ingenuity of our anceſtors. The front of the hall is greatly in a ſtate of decay; but, it is to be hoped, will not much longer eſcape the attention due to ſuch a ſpecimen of ancient architecture and regal munificence.

Of the grand gothic niche, or receſs, within the great arch at the entrance of the hall, we are concerned to remark that, by a peculiar negligence attending this once elegant part of the ſtructure, the beautiful groined head is totally loſt; and the ſmall Gothic pillars, as well as thoſe from which the arch or doorway ſprings, are in the laſt ſtate of ruin.

On entering this noble hall, impreſſed as the mind of every one muſt be at its vaſt magnificence, we are naturally led to regret the neceſſity there was, a few years ſince, to raiſe the floor, or pavement, ſix or ſeven feet, by which means the grand ſymmetry of the building is loſt; and an eye, but little accuſtomed to juſt proportions, will, at the firſt glance, diſcern the want of height. This is reputed to be the largeſt room in Europe, unſupported by pillars. The roof is aſſerted by ſome to be conſtructed of Iriſh oak, which has a reputation over that of other countries, by poſſeſſing the peculiar property of reſiſting the worm. By others it is ſaid to have been built of cheſtnut wood.

The roof is ſupported by thirteen Gothic ribs, of a noble dimenſion, ſpringing from the centre of each pier. It is in many places adorned with angels, ſupporting the arms of Richard II. and of Edward the Confeſſor. The ſtone moulding, that runs round the hall, has likewiſe many devices, alluſive to Richard II, the hart couchant under a tree. Their conſtruction has been juſtly admired for its ſimplicity and elegance. The whole roof, as well as the more ancient parts of the hall, is in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. The ſky-lights and dormer-windows in the roof, are evidently modern additions, and rather interfere with the general ſimplicity of it. Yet, notwithſtanding, the lights produced from them will afford to the eye of the painter a brilliant variety of tints, diffuſing themſelves over this richly ornamented roof.

Weſtminſter-hall was built in 1097, by William Rufus; its original length was, according to Stowe, 270 feet, and its breadth 74. When the king heard men ſay that this hall was too great, he anſwered and ſaid: "This hall is not big enough by the one half, and is but a bed-chamber in compariſon of that I mean to make." It was repaired by Thomas Becket, in 1163, and, in 1397, in the reign of Richard II, it underwent ſo thorough a repair, that it may not be improperly ſaid to have been rebuilt; for 'the walls, windows, and roof, were taken down and new made, with a ſtately porch, and divers lodgings of a marvellous work, and with great coſts.' Theſe expences were defrayed, by granting a licence to ſtrangers who were baniſhed, or had fled their countries, and had taken refuge here.

This hall has been principally uſed for Chriſtmas and other grand feaſts; and, in the year 1236, the twentieth of Henry III, we find it applied to the noble purpoſes of charity. The king's treaſurer was then commanded to cauſe 6000 poor helpleſs people to be fed here; 'and when the king knoweth the charge thereof, he would allow it in the accounts.'

To enumerate all the princely treats and tournaments held here, would be tedious and foreign to our purpoſe; yet we cannot omit mentioning two

or

or three of the moſt material. One feaſt, held here in 1243, when Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. kept feaſt here on his marriage with Cincia, daughter to the counteſs of Provence; at which feaſt were told *triginta millia*, 30,000 diſhes of meat at the dinner.

In the reign of Edward II, the feaſt of Pentecoſt is not unworthy notice. A petition was here preferred to the king, by a female on horſe-back, complaining that he had not fully rewarded his ſoldiers.

'The king ſitting royally at the table with his peers about him, there entered a woman, adorned like a minſtrel, ſitting on a great horſe, trapped as minſtrelſy then uſed, who rode round about the tables, ſhowing paſtime, and at length came up to the king's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith, turning her horſe, ſaluted every one, and departed.

'Our ſovereign lord the king hath nothing courteouſly reſpecting his knights, that in his father's time, and alſo in his own, have put forth their perſons to divers perils, and have utterly loſt, or greatly diminiſhed their ſubſtance, for honour of the ſaid king; and he hath enriched abundantly ſuch as have not borne the weight, or heat of the buſineſs,' &c.

The laſt and moſt magnificent feſtival to which we ſhall advert was that given by Richard II. on completing the repairs of the hall in 1399. Here were duly kept juſtings, and running at tilt; whereunto ſo many people reſorted, that there were ſpent twenty-eight oxen, three hundred ſheep, beſide fowls without number: the king cauſed a gown for himſelf to be made, of gold garniſhed with pearl and precious ſtones, to the value of 3000 marks. He was guarded by Cheſhire men, and attended by thirteen biſhops, beſide barons, knights, &c. That the houſehold that came every day to meat, conſiſted of 11,000 people; as appeareth by the meſſes told out of the kitchen to 300 ſervitors.

From this account, we can readily believe that the king kept 2000 cooks.

In a curious book, publiſhed ſome years ago by the late Guſtavus Brander, eſq. called the Form of Cury, the luxuries of the table of this monarch will be moſt clearly aſcertained. It was compiled in 1390, by the principal cooks of the kitchen of this epicurean monarch.

Thus various have been the uſes to which this grand edifice has been applied. The poor, as well as the rich, have each, by turns, had their feſtivities; juſtice has invariably and impartially been adminiſtered; parliaments have ſat here; peers have been tried; and one king has been here condemned to death.

The days of chivalry are likewiſe occaſionally renewed in the hall; and a champion, equipped in armour of paſteboard, dares all the world to ſingle combat, in defence of his royal maſter's juſt rights to the crown of theſe realms.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS ON LIFE AND MANNERS.

(Continued from page 688.)

Behave thyſelf ſo as any one will truſt thee, but be ſure thou truſt very few.

There is nothing ſo certain as death; and yet we act as if it was the only thing uncertain.

Sorrow and diſguſt are remedies for nothing.

The greateſt part of the incumbrances of old age are ordinarily owing to the ill uſe of our youth.

If we do not from time to time retire, and reflect upon what we have heard, upon what we have ſeen, and upon what we have done ourſelves; if we do not inſtruct ourſelves in ſecret, and withdraw from tumult and every thing that may diſturb; it will be almoſt

moſt impoſſible to prevent having our hearts and underſtandings depraved by the continual converſation of the world.

The ſpirit of contradiction turns the ſweeteſt converſation into downright wrangling; it is almoſt impoſſible, with ſuch a diſpoſition, to avoid offence on one ſide or the other.

Every fool thinks he has wit, and grows proud; but a wiſe man will doubt of his underſtanding.

Boldneſs of ſpeech gives reputation to folly, but baſhfulneſs and fear make wiſdom diſeſteemed.

The way of the world is, nothing ſooner loſt than ſincerity, and nothing harder to recover: though the want of it is the ſource of moſt of the miſeries of life; it renders ſociety a ſnare, buſineſs a trick, and religion a very ſhadow.

They only have a right to cenſure, that have a heart to help; the reſt is cruelty and injuſtice.

If thou haſt done an injury to any one, rather own than defend it: one way thou gaineſt forgiveneſs; by the other thou doubleſt the wrong and the reckoning.

In our prayers we ſay, 'thy will be done:' but we too often mean our own; at leaſt we act ſo.

We muſt needs diſorder ourſelves, if we only look at our loſſes; but if we conſider how little we deſerve what is left us, our paſſion will cool, and our murmurs will turn into thankfulneſs.

Avoid company, when it is neither profitable nor neceſſary; and on all ſuch occaſions, ſpeak little and laſt.

Silence is wiſdom, where ſpeaking is to no purpoſe, and is always ſafer.

In all debates let truth be thy aim, not victory; and endeavour to gain, rather than expoſe thy antagoniſt.

Men are too apt to be concerned for their credit, rather than their cauſe.

Nothing does reaſon ſuch juſtice as coolneſs in thoſe who offer it: for truth more frequently ſuffers by the heat of its defenders, than from the arguments of its oppoſers.

Only truſt thyſelf, and another ſhall not betray thee; openneſs has the miſchief, though not the malice of treachery.

Fear and gain are the great perverters of mankind, and where either prevail, the judgment is violated.

Men commonly neglect examining and ſtudying themſelves with application; for they dread nothing more than a ſight of themſelves, for all they ſee there, they ought to be aſhamed of.

Xenophon mentions an Armenian prince, who, being taken captive with his queen by Cyrus, and being aſked, if he deſired his liberty, his kingdom, and his queen, to be reſtored, anſwered, 'As for my liberty and kingdom, I value them not: but if my blood would redeem my wife, I would cheerfully give it.' Afterward, Cyrus having returned them all, he aſked his queen, what ſhe thought of Cyrus. The lady replyed, 'I know not; my mind was ſo taken up with the man that would give his life a ranſom, that I could think of no other.'

It is looked upon as one of the moſt unaccountable things of our times, that multitudes of honeſt gentlemen, who entirely agree in their lives, ſhould take it into their heads to differ in their religion.

Beware of too much confidence in thyſelf: for thou mayeſt be deceived: whoſoever fears is not already failen. How many after caution and conqueſt have been ſhipwrecked!

It is a folly in a plain-dealing man to expect, that either his friends will reward him, or his enemies forgive him.

The ſooner a man ſpeaks his mind, the more complaiſant he becomes to the perſon with whom he communicates: upon obſervation I find, that for one man that ſpeaks to be underſtood, there are ten who talk only to be admired.

RE-

The New Farmer's Calendar; or Monthly Remembrancer, for all kinds of Country Buſineſs; comprehending all the material Improvements in the New Huſbandry, with the Management of Live Stock. Inſcribed to the farmers of Great Britain. By a farmer and breeder. 8vo. 9s boards. Symonds.

IN the buſineſs of farming, no extenſive and accurate knowledge can be acquired without experience: but, ſince experience, in this as in other caſes, keeps a dear ſchool, the information to be derived from books is not to be deſpiſed; for it may at leaſt aid us in making experiments, and aſſiſt us in turning them to a better account than otherwiſe we ſhould be able to do. What, indeed, is a well-written practical agricultural work, but a record or memorial of the proceſſes of others; and of the maxims, principles, and general rules which the experimenters have deduced from them? Farming, as a ſcience, has its baſis in certain doctrines or principles; and though their application may be extremely various, it is not unadviſable to found our practice on a knowledge of them. The more they are conſidered by practical men, the more perfect and beneficial will be the operations of huſbandry; and for this reaſon, we think that the country may congratulate itſelf on the publication of ſo many agricultural books as have lately appeared; which, though of different merit, will all contribute to awaken general diſcuſſion, and to diffuſe a truly uſeful ſpecies of knowledge.

The volume before us is a ſummary of agricultural information, which will be acceptable to young farmers; eſpecially the *Callendar* part, which details the buſineſs required to be done on a farm, in each month, from January to December. The author might perhaps be no loſer by offering to the public the 140 pages containing this *Monthly Calendar*, as a diſtinct work. It affords, in a ſhort compaſs, a number of uſeful hints; which may not only be of great ſervice to the unexperienced, but may tend to ſuperinduce an habit of attention and regularity on thoſe who have for years been accuſtomed to the farming buſineſs. An idea of the Calendar may be formed from a ſingle ſpecimen of the *Notitiæ* prefixed to the inſtructions for each month.

'—JANUARY, The general courſe of buſineſs upon a farm, during the preſent month, is as follows: *Threſhing—Superintendance of Cattle—Cartage of Manure or Earth—Road Work—Making or repairing Fences—Draining—Repairs of any kind befitting the Seaſon—Sawing and preparing Timber for uſe—Deſtruction of Vermin; or, in ſhort, any uſeful Application of the Servants and Team, in order to profit by the opportunity of all tillage being at a ſtand.*'

In the ſection of the Calendar which exhibits the work required in *June*, the author ſhews his wiſh of having no time loſt during the ſeaſon of ingathering and he therefore endeavours to encourage farmers to work, at hay and harveſt-time, on Sundays: obſerving that there is an old law ſtill in force on our ſtatute book, permitting the farmer, at theſe ſeaſons, to make uſe of the ſeventh day. As this ſtatute is not mentioned in *Burn*, (the book generally conſulted in the country,) the writer ſhould have given a particular reference to it.

The notices relative to the months of *July* and *Auguſt* contain hints to young farmers not to think of '*penny-wiſe* ſavings in time of harveſt, as theſe may prove *pound-fooliſhneſs*;' and moreover 'to agree with their mowers and reapers, both at hay and harveſt time, to finiſh their work by cutting down all the weeds in the hedge rows.'

The remaining part of the volume, which is a compilation from other agricultural works, combined with the author's own obſervation and experience, abounds with uſeful hints and remarks under the following heads—Hiring and ſtocking Farms—Soils and Manures—Implements of Huſbandry—Draining, Fencing—Farm-Yard, Barn, and Management—Vermin—Irrigation and Warping—Woods and Plantations—Tillage and Fallowing—Drill Huſbandry—Dibbling Seed—Blights—Courſe of Crops—Cattle Crops—Winter preſervation of roots, &c.—Meadow and Paſture—Live Stock, Breeding, and Improvement—Horſes, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbits, Poultry, &c.

Of gentleman-farming, and on the new huſbandry, the author thus writes:

'In the conduct of the farming buſineſs, it has always been the faſhion to

lay much ſtreſs on the difference between the gentleman and the labouring farmer, and to allow a decided ſuperiority to the latter, nay, even to deny all poſſibility of the former deriving profit from the practice of huſbandry. The matter has been improperly ſtated. Nothing can be more true, than that the man, whether gentleman or farmer, who determines to remain ignorant of his buſineſs, and who indolently ſuffers himſelf to be cheated through the noſe, will have a fair chance to be everlaſtingly unſucceſsful. But grant the gentleman a moderate portion of ſcience of agriculture, and a decent competency of activity and reſolution, and I conceive the balance will preponderate even heavily on his ſide, whatever may be the quantity of lands, from a cabbage-garden, to a farm of a thouſand acres. The perſonal labour, and ſuperintendance, of the meer common farmer, in the old beaten track, can never ſtand in competition with the advantages of the new huſbandry, of the moſt productive kinds of live ſtock, of an ample portion of manure, and of the garden cleanneſs of the hoe-culture.

'Agriculture viewed in a trading light, perhaps makes as ample a return for the uſe of money, as any domeſtic concern whatever; and although ſuch be not the general cuſtom, it is eaſy enough of proof, that very great capitals, to the amount of twenty, thirty, or forty thouſand pounds, and upwards, might be ſafely and proſperouſly employed upon an extenſive farm. The cultivator of two thouſand acres, who ſhould fully ſtock according to the principles of the new huſbandry, breed, and fat his own cattle, conſuming all his ſpring-corn at home; bacon his hogs, and meal his own wheat, would find occaſion for ſums of very high account. His articles being all thoſe of the firſt neceſſity, and being without the obligation of allowing credit, the profits would be more certain, and the riſks leſs, than in any mercantile concern.

In what conſiſts the new huſbandry ſo often quoted by agricultural writers, without a definition?—In allotting certain portions of an arable farm to the purpoſe of ſummer and winter feeding a ſtock of cattle, ſufficient with their dung to manure and fertilize the whole of the land. In the eradicating, as far as poſſible, all uſeleſs vegetation with the hoe. In the uſe of the various improved, or newly invented implements for the purpoſe of expediting, or abridging labour, and in the judicious ſelection of domeſtic animals.

'The uſage of the old huſbandry, (too generally prevalent indeed at this hour) is to place very little dependence on the profit of live ſtock, to feed very few, excepting thoſe animals abſolutely neceſſary for labour; to reject the hoe-culture, perhaps altogether, to foul the land by repeated corn crops, and to clean it partially and inſufficiently, by ſummer-fallows, or feed it in its foul ſtate, for a temporary ley.'

The author oppoſes the doctrine of *Fallowing*, and he contends that 'the earth requires no reſt, but rather exerciſe and good nouriſhment.' P. 326. Though, however, this be a good principle generally to inculcate, it may not be wiſe univerſally to apply it. In theſe and other matters, farmers muſt feel their way.

Under the head of Courſe of Crops, it is obſerved, '*that man follows the beſt courſe, wodrh wns, pulverizes, and cleans his lands, keeping it in conſtant heart with animal manure*; and that the the main point in farming, never to be forgotten, is *to grow winter-proviſion adequate to the ſupport of ſuch a ſtock of cattle, as, with their dung, will keep the farm in conſtant good heart.*'

More than a hundred pages are employed in deſcribing the *Nature and Management of Domeſtic Animals or Live Stock*. Here the author preſumes on his experience, ſpeaks as it were *ex cathedrâ*, and talks of 'orthodoxy and anathema,' and of 'certain points, out of the pale of which, no animal ſhould be ſaved.' Paſſing over ſuch language and ſuch alluſions in an agricultural treatiſe, we ſhall content ourſelves with copying his marks of goodneſs of ſhape:

'General ſymmetry and harmony of parts; that is to ſay, an equal and proportional union of length, depth, and ſubſtance;—the head not large, or long, but neatly ſhaped;—eyes full and clear;—neck not long, but inclining to thinneſs, decreaſing, or tapering towards the head;—cheſt wide and full;—legs by no means long, fore ones ſtraight, the ſhanks clean and fine;—feet even and ſound, the toes turned neither

neither in nor out;—girth deep;—back and loins ſtraight and broad;—Belly capacious, without ſwagging;—quarters deep and capacious, the fleſh reaching down to the hock, from which the legs forming an angle, the feet will ſtand ſufficiently under the loins;—diſtance as great, at leaſt, between the hinder as fore feet.'

For his comment on this text, and for many other uſeful ideas relative to breeding and chooſing cattle, we muſt refer to the work itſelf; which is written with as much ſprightlineſs as can be deſired in a farming book, and with not a few of the agricultural vulgariſms; ſuch as, 'no more worſe than nothing at all,' 'cheating *through the noſe*,' and, 'dunging to *the tune of* 40 loads per acre,' &c.

A ground Plan of a Farm Yard fronts the title, but its value is diminiſhed by its not being made to any ſcale.

Memoirs relative to Egypt, written in that Country during the Campaigns of General Buonaparte, in the years 1798 and 1799, by the literary and ſcientific Men who accompanied the French Expedition. Publiſhed in Paris by Authority. 8vo. 8s. 6d. Boards. Phillips.

ELEVATED as the public expectation has been, reſpecting the literary and ſcientific fruits of the French expedition to Egypt, we are inclined to believe that the preſent volume of memoirs, though it is not barren of intereſt, will be peruſed with ſome feeling of diſappointment.

Allowing, however, the incompetency of this publication to ſatisfy the curioſity of thoſe who are anxious for new and ample information, relative to the antiquities and preſent ſtate of Egypt, it muſt yet be admitted that it contains a quantity of inſtructive matter; and that it may in general be very thankfully received. Moſt of the ſubjects treated in theſe papers relate to the arts, and to natural hiſtory. We have Memoirs on the manufacture of gun-powder—on Pompey's pillar—on the wing of the oſtrich—on the Arabian horſes—on the prevailing Ophthalmia of Egypt—on a new ſpecies of Nymphæa—on the colours of the ſea—on the dying of cotton and flax, by means of the Carthamus—on the Lake Menzaleh—on the Tanitique branch of the Nile—on the valley of Natron—on the topography of Dry River; on the Coptic monaſteries (an amuſing paper)—on the Djeouaby Arabs, and the Bedouins—on the dying properties of the Hhenne—on proceſſes for correcting the defects of particular kinds of ſteel and caſt iron (a paper which has no reference to the Egyptian expedition)—on the uſe of oil in the plague—on the geographical poſition of Alexandria, and on the direction, variation, and dip of the magnetic needle—on the ſlime of the Nile—on the Fountain of Moſes, &c.

This enumeration of the contents is a ſufficient intimation of the kind of amuſement which may be expected from this volume. The ſubjects diſcuſſed may have afforded ſome employment to the French literati who accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt: but, as they have explored, under peculiar advantages, a country hitherto imperfectly known, on account of the dangers and difficulties to which the reſearches of European travellers have been expoſed, we may reaſonably expect a more particular deſcription of the antiquities and preſent ſtate of Egypt than has hitherto been exhibited.

The language of this work is ſometimes pompous, as when we read of 'the water of a well being at its *maximum of elevation*;' and ſometimes incorrect, as when mention is made of 'plowing in directions *perpendicular to* each other.'

Report of the Commiſſion of Arts, to the Firſt Conſul Bonaparte, on the antiquities of Upper Egypt, and the preſent ſtate of all the Temples, Palaces, Obeliſks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of Philoe, Syene, Thebes, Tentyris, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. &c.; from the Cataracts of the Nile to Cairo. With an accurate deſcription of the Pictures with which they are decorated; and the conjectures that may be drawn from them, reſpecting the divinities to whom they were conſecrated. Tranſlated from the French of Citizen Ripaud, Librarian to the Inſtitute of Egypt, 4to. Debrett. 3s. 6d.

THIS pamphlet muſt be a deſirable acquiſition to the poſſeſſors of the quarto edition of Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, to which it

is a neceſſary appendix. We ſhall ſelect a few material elucidations, as a ſpecimen of the analytical report, as we find it arranged under proper ſections, compriſing a diſtinct account of the antiquities of each celebrated city, commencing with Philoe, and extending from Upper Egypt, along the banks of the Nile, to Cairo.

"The monuments of ancient Egypt evidently prove, according to this report, that every thing in that country was done for Gods and Kings. Five immenſe palaces, and thirty four temples ſtill remain; while the only private houſe that could be diſtinguiſhed, was ſo encumbered with rubbiſh, as to offer but a very imperfect notion of its original deſign.

"A temple, among the Egyptians, was a vaſt volume diſplayed to receive their reſpect and adoration. Hence it is, that all places conſecrated to religious worſhip are adorned and inſcribed, both within and without, with pictures and holy maxims. Theſe are ſeen, alſo, under the porticos, on the columns, in their lower rooms, on the walls of ſtairs-caſes, and in the ſubordinate apartments. Aſtronomical ſubjects are engraved under the porticos, and in the temples, as if the prieſts thought that a regard for the ſciences was the beſt preparative for the duties of religion.

"The temples of Denderah, and Eſne, are the moſt recent edifices; and the Zodiacs which decorate their ceilings, repreſent the ſtate of the Heavens at the diſtance of *four thouſand eight hundred years* from the time we beheld them. The eternal duration of their monuments, was the object which the Egyptians propoſed in erecting them; and twenty of their temples are ſtill ſeen in as high a ſtate of preſervation as the moſt modern of our ſtructures. Their ſtrength, indeed, is favoured by the climate, which is not calculated to injure or deſtroy them.

"The taſte of Egypt differed from that of Greece, as well as from our own, in bringing together thoſe maſſes, which we have always been careful to detach and iſolate. At Luxor, in a ſpace of thirty feet, two obeliſks are ſeen of ninety-two feet in height; behind them are two coloſſal ſtatues of thirty-five feet; and ſomewhat further are two more whoſe elevation is fifty-five feet. It is impoſſible not to feel the impreſſion of grandeur, that the accumulation of theſe maſſes are calculated to produce."

The paintings which adorn the palaces, contribute as much to mark the difference which exiſts between them and the temples, as the diſtribution even of the apartments. The greater part of them conſecrate military acts and exploits, paſſages of rivers, ſieges of fortified towns, battles by land and ſea, and the march of armies. The ſhape of the arms, as well as their number, evidently prove, that the means of deſtruction were, in thoſe ages, as various and extenſive as in our days. The baſſo-relievos, which deſcribe the triumphs of the conqueror, follow thoſe which repreſent his victories. The dead have ſhared with their Gods and Kings the care and homage of the ancient Egyptians. The longeſt life of a monarch was ſcarce ſufficient to form his tomb. The ſepulchres of the ſovereigns of Thebes are alſo among the moſt aſtoniſhing efforts of human labour and patience.

We cloſe this ſketch with recommending it to antiquaries, architects, and other profeſſors and ſtudents of the fine arts; to whom the ſcientific and minute details of thoſe aſtoniſhing edifices, the palaces of Karnac, of Memnon, of Medinetabou, the ſepulchres of Thebes; the largeſt of the three temples of Denderah: and the pyramids of Sakarra, the ancient Memphis, will afford the moſt eſſential information; and to the general reader rational amuſement.

An octavo edition is likewiſe publiſhed, for the accommodation of ſuch perſons as have purchaſed the octavo edition of Sonnini's Travels.

Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters; tranſlated from the Arabic and Perſian. By Jonathan Scott. 8vo. 6s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

THE tales contained in this work conſiſt of that portion of the "Thouſand and one nights," which in the original appears between the ſtories of Zobeide and her ſiſters, and that of Prince Camaralzaman. Theſe having been omitted by M. Galland, in his French verſion, are now for the firſt time cloathed in an European dreſs.

The ſon of a powerful Sultan is falſe-

ly accuſed by a concubine, and his father orders him to be put to death. Each of the Viziers, of whom there are ſeven, relates a ſtory, to prove the artfulneſs of women, in order to ſave the prince; while the concubine, as may be ſuppoſed, is at no loſs to produce ſeven more tales, to illuſtrate the craft of man. The mind of the Sultan might have fluctuated between them to this day: but a ſpell, which had impoſed ſilence on the young prince, is broken, and he explains the impoſture.—Such is the vehicle for this ſeries of ſtories; of which "the merchant's wife and her ſuitors," and the "young merchant," are the two beſt. Theſe tales are followed by anecdotes, a favourite ſtyle of compoſition in the eaſt. They at once diffuſe the ſublime ſentiments of their popular heroes, illuſtrate particular characters, and convey a general idea of the manners of courts, and the jocularity of the vulgar.—We inſert a few ſpecimens of Oriental repartee.

'The tyrant Hijaj, one day in hunting, was ſeparated from his attendants, and meeting with an Arab, addreſſed him, ſaying, "What ſort of a perſonage is your ſovereign?" "Cruel, treacherous, blood-thirſty and adulterous," replied the man. "Doſt thou know me?" ſaid the tyrant. "No," rejoined the Arab. "I am Hijaj," anſwered he. "Doſt thou know me," ſaid the Arab. "No," was the reply. "Know then," ſaid the Arab, that I am one of the landholders of this deſart, and the members of our family are, by fatality, afflicted with inſanity for three days every year; to day is one of them. The tyrant ſmiled, tho' hurt, and let the Arab eſcape, notwithſtanding his freedom.'

"A perſon was found in the ſtreets carrying an empty wine jar. The officer of police commanded him to receive the number of ſtripes, ſettled by the law to be inflicted on a drunkard. "What is my fault?" ſaid the man. "Thou haſt with thee (replied the officer) the inſtrument of intoxication." "True, (rejoined the culprit) and I have likewiſe about me the inſtrument of adultery; inflict upon me alſo the punithment of that crime." The officer laughed and let the man go.'

'The celebrated phyſician, Bezerchemehr, uſed every morning to awaken Nuſhirvan, and deſcant much on the benefits of early riſing. As he was once going to court, agreeably to cuſtom, before daylight, a thief robbed him of his turban. The emperor enquired the reaſon of his being bareheaded, and being informed, jeeringly ſaid, "Didſt thou not tell me, that the benefits of early riſing were numerous? See what has happened to thyſelf for being up ſo ſoon." "The thief (replied the phyſician) was up before me, and therefore enjoyed the advantage of my doctrine."

'A poet wrote an ode in praiſe of a Turk, who was much pleaſed, and deſired him to come to him on the morrow, when he would give him a certain quantity of grain. The poet, early the next morning, repaired to the houſe of his patron, with a porter and a large bag. "What doſt thou want?" ſaid the Turk. "The grain you promiſed me," replied the poet. "Friend (anſwered the Turk) you tickled my ears yeſterday with a few empty words, and I returned the favour with an empty promiſe."

'A poetical critic ſaid to the celebrated poet Jami, "I have written ninety-nine criticiſms on the poems of Hafiz." "God have mercy upon thee, (ſaid Jami) what anſwer will thou give to God at the laſt day."

'A taylor following the army, was wounded in the head. When the ſurgeon ſaw the wound, he told his patient, that as the weapon had not touched his brain, there was no doubt of his recovery. The taylor ſaid, "if I had poſſeſſed any brains, I ſhould not have been there."

'An unfortunate beggar went to a miſer, and aſked for a garment, ſaying that his object was to have ſomething to remember him by. "My friend," ſaid the miſer, "as thy end is to remember me, I ſhall give thee nothing; for I am ſure thou wilt remember a refuſal much longer than a gift."

Subjoined to theſe anecdotes, are tranſlations of ſeveral letters from Aurungzebe to his father Shah Gehan, and to his accomplihed ſiſter, the princeſs Gehanara.

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POETRY.

POETRY.

THE PAUPER'S FATE,

Contrasted with the Fate of Genius.

From "Village Annals," a Poem in MS.

HARD is his fate, a youth of labour past,
A form unsheltered shivering in the blast,
When health, and strength, and every comfort's fled,
Who in a poor-house hides his hoary head;
There, with a wretched, aged train, whose tears
Recal the pleasures of departed years,
Shares the poor scanty meal that pride supplies,
Unnoticed lingers, and unpitied dies;
Yet small that bliss to which his thoughts aspire,
Raiment and food are all his wants require;
With these, resign'd, he'd calmly waste away,
And seek the grave of rest by slow decay.
Not so the youth the ardent Muse inspires,
Whose soul with rapture heav'n-born genius fires;
With ardour prompts the philosophic toil,
And, pale with study, wastes the midnight oil;
Or with fair Science thro' the classic groves,
At early dawn, or evening twilight roves;
'Till manly sense, by sentiment refin'd,
With Feeling's warmest glow expands his mind;
Then thro' the maze of busy life he toils,
By Wealth unaided, and by Friendship's smiles;
Should his warm feeling heart be doom'd to know
The pangs of anguish, and the throbs of woe;
To feel neglect, where friendship's flame should burn;
To love, to dote, and meet with no return;
To bear the taunts of low-born pride, and find
E'en worth in want is shunn'd by all mankind;
He droops, the victim of heart-rending care,
And Hope, fond Hope, is blasted by Despair;
No friends press round to close his tear-swoln eyes;
A hireling's hand the last sad rite supplies;
Yet one fond thought still stays his parting breath,
And cheers his spirit mid the pang's of death;
The flattering thought, that o'er his lonely tomb,
To after-times, a laurel-wreath shall bloom,
And Pity, with her eyes cast down, shall tell
How, chill'd by scorn and penury, he fell.
Such Chatterton thy fate, o'er whose cold urn,
A tuneful train *, the sons of Genius mourn;
Pour to thy fame the solemn dirge, and lave,
With tears of sympathy, thy moss clad grave.

* See Warton's "Suicide," and Coleridgels "Monody on the Death of Chatterton."

THE SOLITARY THRUSH.

THE sun had scarce display'd his light,
And bless'd again the new-born day,
When, far sequester'd from the sight,
A Thrush thus raised his mournful lay:

"Ye trees! who shade the flow'ry grove;
Ye birds who now so sweetly sing;
Ah! tell me, tell me, where's my love?
Then, with my strains the woods shall ring.

But, ah! my cheering hopes are vain;
Far from these verdant meads she's gone,
To fill my breast with anxious pain,
And leave me here forlorn to moan.

But, more for you, my callow young!
Whose wants require a mother's care,
My mind's with thrilling anguish wrung;
Too soon, alas! my grief you'll share.

No more will she your wants supply,
Nor rouse you at the early dawn,
Nor from her nest with rapture fly,
To seek your food upon the lawn.

No more, by yonder murmuring rill,
Where smooth and gentle waters glide,
We'll sit in peace, and sip our fill,
And nestle by each other's side!"

Thus did he mourn his hapless fate,
And fill'd with grief the neigh'bring wood,
When, suddenly, his darling Mate,
His long-lost love before him stood.

Soon as his charmer he espied,
His doting eyes he disbelievd;
"And is it thou, my Love?" he cried;
"Or is my willing sight deceiv'd?

Yes, yes, it is, it is my love!
Ah! welcome to my beating heart;
Again each blissful scene we'll prove,
And never, never more, we'll part!"

AN

AN AFFECTIONATE HEART.

BY JOHN COTTLE.

LET the great man, his treaſures poſſeſſing,
Pomp and ſplendor for ever attend;
I prize not the ſhadowy bleſſing,
I aſk the affectionate friend.

Tho' foibles may ſometimes o'ertake him,
His footſteps from wiſdom depart,
Yet my ſpirit ſhall never forſake him,
If he holds an affectionate heart:

Affection—thou ſoother of care!
Without thee, unfriended, we rove;
Thou canſt make e'en the deſert look fair,
And thy voice is the voice of the dove.

Midſt the anguiſh that preys on the breaſt,
And the ſtorms of mortality's ſtate,
What ſhall lull the afflicted to reſt
But the joys that on ſympathy wait.

What is Fame that bid's envy defiance,
That idol and bane of mankind?
What is wit? What is learning, or ſcience,
To the heart that is ſtedfaſt and kind?

Even genius may weary the ſight
By too fierce or too conſtant a blaze
But affection—mild planet of night!
Grows lovelier the longer we gaze.

It ſhall thrive, when the flattering forms
That encircle creation decay;
It ſhall live midſt the wild-waſting ſtorms
That bear all undiſtinguiſh'd away.

And when Time, at the end of his race,
Shall expire with expiring mankind,
It ſhall ſtand on its permanent baſe,
It ſhall laſt till the wreck of the mind.

STATE PAPERS.

A PROCLAMATION,

Containing his Majeſty's declaration, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the Firſt Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain; and commanding the ſaid Lords and Commons to give their attendance accordingly.

GEORGE *R.*

Whereas by the fourth article of the articles of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, as the ſame are ratified and confirmed by two acts of Parliament; the one paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, An act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland; the other paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, alſo entitled, An act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland; to have force and effect from the firſt day of January 1801, it is provided, that if we, on or before the ſaid firſt day of January 1801, on which day the Union is to take place as aforeſaid, ſhould declare, under the great ſeal of Great Britain, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain; then the ſaid Lords and Commons of the preſent Parliament of Great Britain ſhould accordingly be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of the ſaid united kingdom, on the part of Great Britain: And whereas it is our intention to appoint Thurſday the 22d day of January next enſuing for the aſſembling of the firſt Parliament of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, by proclamation under the great ſeal of the united kingdom; we do judge it to be expedient that the Lords and Commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhould be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt Parliament of the united kingdom, on the part of Great Britain: And we do, purſuant to the articles of union, and to the acts of Parliament ratifying and confirming the ſame, hereby declare, under our great ſeal of Great Britain, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain; and the Lords and Commons of the preſent Parliament of Great Britain are accordingly to be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain; and the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, are hereby required and com-

commanded to take notice hereof, and to give their attendance accordingly, at Weſtminſter, on the ſaid 22d day of January next enſuing.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 5th day of November 1800, in the 41ſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Preliminary Convention between the courts of Copenhagen and London.

"Their Daniſh and Britannic Majeſties, animated with an equal deſire of preventing, by a preliminary and amicable agreement, the conſequences that might ariſe from the miſunderſtanding which has taken place between them, in conſequence of the rencontre between the Daniſh frigate, the Freya, and ſome Engliſh ſhips of war, as well as of re-eſtabliſhing to their full extent the relations of friendſhip and confidence by which they have, for a long time, been united, have for this purpoſe named and conſtituted for their Plenipotentiaries, on the part of his Daniſh Majeſty, the Count de Bernſtorff, his Chamberlain, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, Lord Whitworth, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Bath; who, after communicating to each other their full and reſpective powers, have agreed to the following Articles:

"Article I. The queſtion of right reſpecting the viſiting neutral veſſels without convoy, ſhall be poſtponed to a future diſcuſſion.

"II. The Daniſh frigate the Freya, and the veſſels found under her convoy, ſhall be immediately releaſed; and the ſaid frigate ſhall be ſupplied in the ports of his Britannic Majeſty with every thing of which ſhe may be in want for her repairs, according to the eſtabliſhed uſage of allied and friendly Powers.

"III. In order to prevent the renewal of differences of the ſame nature by ſimilar rencontres, his Daniſh Majeſty will ſuſpend his convoys until a definitive Convention ſhall have been effected by further explanations on the ſame ſubject.

"IV. Were it, however, to happen that rencontres of the ſame kind ſhould take place before the inſtructions intended to prevent them can be effective, it is in that caſe provided, that they ſhall not give riſe to any miſunderſtanding; and the manner of ſettling their reſults ſhall be conſidered as comprehended in the ſubſtance of the preſent Convention.

"V. This Convention ſhall be ratified in three weeks from the preſent date, or earlier if poſſible.

"In faith of which we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of their Daniſh and Britannic Majeſties, have ſigned in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the preſent Convention, and have affixed to it the Seal of our Arms.

(Signed) C. BERNSTORFF.
WHITWORTH."

Done at Copenhagen, Auguſt 29, 1800.

PLAGUE AT CADIZ.

There is reaſon to believe that the peſtilential diſtemper, which has ſhewn itſelf at Cadiz, is not the yellow fever, but the plague, imported from the Coaſt of Barbary. The following extracts of official letters to Government, from his Majeſty's Conſul, Mr Matra, and from Governor O'Hara, at Gibraltar, furniſh very important information on this ſubject:—

From Mr Conſul Matra to Lord Grenville.

Gibraltar, July 29, 1800.

"The laſt accounts which I have ſeen, ſtate the daily mortality in Tangier to be between 20 and 30, and in Tetuan from 100 to 140; upwards of 3,000 Moors had then died in Tangier, which is a greater number than I eſtimated the population at; the villages ſeem full as badly off as the towns; but it appears that the diſeaſe did not extend farther ſouth than Azilla. I had a few lines from my Vice-Conſul in Mogadore of the 3d of June, which, as it accompanied ſeveral bills of exchange drawn on me on account of the wrecked ſeamen, was paſſed through Spain: at the time of his writing, the plague had ceaſed in the town for forty-three days; but he ſays not a word of Morocco or the interior country."

From Governor O'Hara to the Duke of Portland.

Gibraltar, Auguſt 10, 1800.

MY LORD,

In conſequence of an information that ſome ſmugglers from this place, who went to land tobacco in Spain, being purſued by the Spaniſh armed boats, had diſembarked in Barbary, where

where the plague ſtill rages, and on return, denying their communication with that country, were admitted to prattique, and had got into the garriſon, I had them ſeized and put into a lazaretto under rigorous quarantine; alſo the inhabitants with whom they had communication, to the number of nineteen.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 11. This day the ſeſſions commenced, and at three o'cloek his Majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ceremonies, delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My tender concern for the welfare of my ſubjects, and a ſenſe of the difficulties with which the poorer claſſes particularly have to ſtruggle, from the preſent high price of proviſions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I otherwiſe intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wiſdom, all ſuch meaſures may be adopted as may, upon full conſideration, appear beſt calculated to alleviate this ſevere preſſure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting as far as poſſible, the permanent extenſion and improvement of our agriculture.

For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the firſt inſtance, to the beſt mode of affording the earlieſt and the moſt ample encouragement for the importation of all deſcriptions of grain from abroad.

Such a ſupply, aided by the examples which you have ſet on former occaſions of attention to œconomy and frugality in the conſumption of corn, is moſt likely to contribute to a reduction in the preſent high price, and to inſure, at the ſame time, the means of meeting the demands for the neceſſary conſumption of the year.

The preſent circumſtances will alſo, I am perſuaded, render the ſtate of the laws reſpecting the commerce in the various articles of proviſion the object of your ſerious deliberation.

If, on the reſult of that deliberation, it ſhall appear to you that the evil neceſſarily ariſing from unfavourable ſeaſons has been increaſed by any undue combinations or fraudulent practices for the ſake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earneſt deſire of effectually preventing ſuch abuſes; but you will, I am ſure, be careful to diſtinguiſh any practices of this nature from that regular and long eſtabliſhed courſe of trade which experience has ſhewn to be indiſpenſable, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, for the ſupply of the markets, and for the ſubſiſtence of my people.

You will have ſeen with concern the temporary diſturbances which have taken place in ſome parts of the kingdom. Thoſe malicious and diſaffected perſons who cruelly take advantage of the preſent difficulties to excite any of my ſubjects to acts, in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the preſent circumſtances doubly criminal, as ſuch proceedings muſt neceſſarily and immediately tend to encreaſe, in the higheſt degree, the evil complained of, while they, at the ſame time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country; on which the well-being of the induſtrious claſſes of the community muſt always principally depend.

The voluntary exertions which have on this occaſion been made for the immediate repreſſion of theſe outrages, and in ſupport of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

Under the circumſtances of the preſent meeting, I am deſirous of aſking of you ſuch ſupplies only as may be neceſſary for the public ſervice, till the Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be aſſembled. The eſtimates for that purpoſe will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readineſs to make ſuch proviſion as

the public intereſts may appear to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have directed copies to be laid before you, of thoſe communications which have recently paſſed between me and the French government, reſpecting the negociations for peace. You will ſee in them freſh and ſtriking proofs of my earneſt deſire to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity. That deſire on my part has hitherto been unhappily fruſtrated by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a ſeparate negociation, in which it was impoſſible for me to engage, conſiſtently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent ſecurity of Europe.

My anxiety for the ſpeedy reſtoration of peace remains unaltered, and there will be no obſtacle, nor delay, on my part to the adoption of ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to promote and accelerate that deſirable end, conſiſtently with the honour of this country, and the true intereſts of my people: But if the diſpoſition of our enemies ſhould continue to render this great object of all my wiſhes unattainable, without the ſacrifices of theſe eſſential conſiderations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages muſt depend, you will, I am confident, perſevere in affording me the ſame loyal and ſteady ſupport, which I have experienced through the whole of this important conteſt, and which has, under the bleſſing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the ſurrounding nations, to maintain unimpaired the ſecurity and honour of theſe kingdoms.

His Majeſty then retired in the uſual ſtate.

The Duke of Somerſet, in a ſpeech which in a great meaſure recapitulated the topics expreſſed in the ſpeech from the throne, moved the addreſs to his Majeſty.

Lord Hobart ſeconded the motion in a very warm and able manner.

Lord Holland lamented much the exiſting ſcarcity, and agreed with miniſters, that the magnitude of the ſubject required every attention, and that too much regard ſhould not be paid indiſcriminately to the violence of popular clamour. The laws required ſome reviſion on the matter, and much might be done that way towards relieving the neceſſities of the poor; but, nevertheleſs, his Lordſhip was of opinion, that the war was the real cauſe of the ſcarcity, and all its concomitant afflictions, which he attributed to miniſters, and concluded an animated ſpeech with moving an amendment to the addreſs, the purport of which was, "to adviſe his Majeſty to remove his preſent miniſters, as a preliminary towards reſtoring peace."

Lord Suffolk took a review of the whole war, and reprobated almoſt the whole of its various expeditions and projects, from the beginning to the preſent moment, ſave only thoſe conducted by Sir C. Grey and Lord St Vincent.

Lord Grenville, with equal ardour and infinite preciſion, defended the conduct of the war, and that of his Majeſty's miniſters. He noticed, in ſtriking terms, the circumſtances of the pending ſubject, the ſcarcity of bread-corn; but he hoped and truſted, that the united exertions of the Legiſlature and the Executive would accompliſh the happieſt effects, and remove thoſe calamities which the events of unproductive harveſts at home have created, to a certain extent, and which unneceſſary alarms have ſtill more excited and foſtered.

The Houſe divided. For the amendment, 5. Againſt it, 50.

The addreſs was then carried in its original ſtate; and Lord Walſingham being appointed chairman of the different committees during the ſeſſion, their Lordſhips adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 11. The Houſe met this day, purſuant to Royal proclamation. At three o'clock, the members accompanied the Speaker to the Houſe of Lords, when his Majeſty delivered a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, as given p. 759. On their return, the Speaker read a letter from the Lord Steward of the Houſhold, ſignifying his Majeſty's pleaſure relative to the temporary accommodation of the members of that Houſe in the Painted Chamber (where they now ſit) until the repairs and alterations making for the Houſe of Commons of the United Parliament are finiſhed, and the original

nal chamber ready for their reception.

The Speaker then read the ſpeech from the chair, whereupon *Sir John Wrotteſley* roſe and ſaid, in a ſubject avowedly of ſuch import, and at a criſis of ſuch magnitude, when every thing that was dear to the country became matter of legiſlative conſideration, he ſhould have entertained every apprehenſion of his inability to undertake the taſk of moving an addreſs to his Majeſty's ſpeech, were the difficulty not leſſened by the reflection that there was but one ſentiment in that Houſe upon the ſubject; namely, a deſire of ſympathiſing with the tender ſolicitude of his Majeſty, in his paternal regard for the relief of the poorer claſſes of his ſubjects, the exceſs of whoſe calamities, ariſing ſo eſſentially from the exorbitant price of every article of life, rendered it ſo neceſſary to aſſemble Parliament at this ſeaſon of the year. That conſideration ſupported him in the effort he was making, and he truſted he would make it with effect; and as there was but one ſentiment as to the aſſembling Parliament for ſo laudable a purpoſe, ſo he hoped there would be but one ſentiment as to the vote that night on the addreſs, in anſwer to the ſpeech, he ſhould have the honour to move. He felt, with ſatisfaction, that the tendency of that ſpeech pointed out the means for relieving the poor, and counteracting the preſent apparent ſcarcity; and he was ſanguine in the expectation, that by the united co-operation of talent and wiſdom, ſo manifeſt in that Houſe, theſe means would eventually ſucceed, and ſucceed ſo ſecurely, as to prevent ſimilar calamities, with which this country had been recently viſited by unpropitious harveſts, from being felt ſo univerſally by every claſs of the people; that by the proſpects on the Continent, where the harveſt has been abundant, and the conſequent facility of importation, aided by œconomy and frugality at home, thoſe diſaſters that have hitherto occurred will be prevented, and a ready and ſufficient ſupply obtained for the uſes of the poor at a reaſonable rate. An univerſal error prevailed, among even the moſt enlightened of the community, that the late harveſt did not produce an average crop; in this he differed from all thoſe who entertained that idea. Various opinions were entertained relative to the dealers in corn, but he cautioned the Houſe againſt imbibing principles, flattering to the prejudices of the community, at the expence of innocent and uſeful perſons, whoſe only crime was that of not being capable of impoſſibilities; alſo the regular courſes of trade ſhould not be invaded for any temporary convenience that may ariſe, or ſhort-lived advantages that might accrue from ſuch invaſion. The houſe, he alſo truſted, felt with his Majeſty upon the prudence of reſtoring the bleſſings of peace; but he had reaſon alſo to hope, that if France would not agree to terms equally juſt, fair, and honourable, that the Houſe would ſupport his Majeſty, and fruſtrate deſigns of an obſtinate and inſidious foe. The papers, however, relative to the late negociation, not being before the Houſe, any obſervation would be premature; but he truſted in the vigour of our force, and the wiſdom of our Government, that whatever alternative was purſued, policy and honour would dictate it. He then read the addreſs, which, as uſual, was an echo of the ſpeech, and moved it.

Mr Dickinſon ſeconded the motion. He ſaid, his Majeſty's ſpeech compriſed two ſalutary objects for relieving the importation of corn, and the regulation of the conſumption, by œconomy and frugality at home. He noticed ſome of the meaſures intended to be ſubmitted for conſideration; for inſtance, general incloſures and a *maximum*, both of which he reprobated. They were both of a compulſory nature, and not calculated for the meridian of Britiſh temper.

Sir Francis Burdett would not agree to the addreſs, becauſe it aſſerted that which did not appear to him to be true; namely, that miniſters were deſirous of peace. Did the Houſe forget the exultation of the Right Honourable Gentleman oppoſite (Mr Pitt) who thanked Providence, that in a negociation for peace, the meaſure did not ſucceed. He heard much about the probable cauſe of the ſcarcity, but he could ſtate the poſitive cauſe—the *war!* He, therefore, would not conſent to vote for the addreſs, unleſs it contained a clauſe to remove his Majeſty's miniſters; for then the cauſe of

war

war would be removed, and with them and it the cauſe of ſcarcity. He was of opinion, that voting for the addreſs then propoſed was, in other words, voting for ſtarvation. The Hon. Baronet then proceeded, by analyſis, to ſhew that the war cauſed the ſcarcity, that it created taxes, and to pay them every article of life was raiſed; that it created a fictitious property in bank paper, to the ruin of actual property, and by a kind of reaſoning by way of parable, wherein he rated at an eſtimate upon a ſcale of 900, that the average taken out of that ſum what he called "Tickets," namely, claims for taxation rent, and charges incident, at 740, leaving but 160 to pay for time, talent, and the neceſſaries of life; and concluded rather a heated ſpeech in ſaying, that any meaſures to relieve the poor ſhort of removing miniſters were flimſy and uſeleſs.

Mr Robſon could not agree to the addreſs in its preſent ſhape; and ſaid that taxes, and conſequently the war, excited and encreaſed the ſcarcity. Another cauſe of ſcarcity was, the ſwarm of country bankers all over the kingdom: they favoured monopoly by lending the farmers money, to enable them to avoid bringing their corn to market, till an artificial ſcarcity raiſed the price. He ſaid the letter of the Duke of Portland and the proclamation concerning the diſturbances through the kingdom, both tended to encreaſe the price of bread; the one by impreſſing the public with an idea there was a real ſcarcity, and the other, from a vulgar miſinterpretation placed on it, that by threatening rioters, it protected monopoliſts. Yet powerful as both theſe were, a third operated ſtill more effectually to create ſcarcity than either; that was, the impreſſion made on the minds of the people, that the laſt ſeſſions was adjourned, and we had rejected peace.

Mr Pitt roſe, and ſpoke to the following effect:—"Sir, as far as I am able to form a judgment from the manner in which the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide have expreſſed themſelves upon the preſent motion for an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, it does not appear there is any diſpoſition to propoſe an amendment to the one ſubmitted by the Hon. Baronet behind me; nor, from what I can collect of the ſenſe of the Houſe, am I at all led to ſuppoſe there is, or can be any difference of opinion whatever with regard to the ſubject this day under conſideration. Sir, his Majeſty's gracious ſpeech, and the addreſs in anſwer to it, point to three objects which chiefly demand the attention of the Houſe. Thoſe objects are, *firſt*, The ſcarcity which at the preſent period exiſts throughout the country, and to what extent it exiſts; *ſecondly*, In what degree it is to be imputed to the ſtate of the ſeaſons of late years; how far it is to be attributed to other cauſes, and what remedies preſent themſelves as moſt likely to counteract the evil: the *third* object refers to the political queſtion of war or peace with the enemy againſt whom the country is hoſtilely engaged. With regard to the firſt of thoſe objects, all the addreſs does is to give his Majeſty an earneſt of the diſpoſition of the Houſe to adopt every poſſible means of relieving the people from the diſtreſſes and difficulties under which they labour in conſequence of the ſcarcity, and to aſſure him, that it is actuated by a firm perſuaſion that the moſt ready mode of relieving thoſe diſtreſſes and difficulties conſiſt in giving a facility to the importation of foreign ſupplies of grain, and in promoting a rigid ſyſtem of economy, not only with regard to the ſupplies we may derive from abroad, but of what we already poſſeſs from the production of our own harveſt. Whatever difference of opinion may exiſt reſpecting the cauſes which have produced the preſent ſcarcity, there is, I am ſure, no man in the Houſe who has any other wiſh than that of conſidering the moſt unexceptionable modes of relief. They are pointed out in the ſpeech from the throne, and in the addreſs of this Houſe; they are fortunately means to which it is within our own power to give effect; and we have the ſatisfaction of knowing, if they be carried into execution, there can be no queſtion whatever of their ſucceſs. With reſpect to the firſt meaſure propoſed for alleviating the ſcarcity of corn, namely encouraging the importation of that article from abroad, we have the advantage of our own experience, that a ſimilar meaſure laſt year was attended with a degree of ſucceſs, unexampled in the hiſtory of the coun-

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try. It will perhaps be found, that a continuation to a certain extent of the bounties upon importation granted laſt year, may be neceſſary to be adopted now, but at the ſame time without ſubjecting the public to any expence beyond what may be abſolutely indiſpenſible. That ſuch a meaſure will be productive of the advantages expected from it, I can have no doubt, being perſuaded a bounty muſt be far more effectual this year, becauſe there has not only been a better harveſt laſt ſeaſon in the country, but the harveſts in America have been rich beyond example. There is conſequently every reaſon to think, that allowing a bounty on importation is a meaſure which cannot fail being attended with the happieſt effects. I have now to refer to the other mode of relieving the preſſure of the preſent ſcarcity, recommended in his Majeſty's ſpeech, I mean the adoption of a ſyſtem of domeſtic economy, with regard to the conſumption of the grain produced from our own harveſts, as well as from foreign importation. Fortunately, we have recent inſtances of the effects of ſuch a ſyſtem in the years 1795, 1796, and in the courſe of laſt year. I do not mean at this moment to enter minutely into theſe ſubjects; all I wiſh is merely to ſtate ſufficient to the Houſe to juſtify the concluſion I draw, that it ought to be its firſt object to afford its aſſiſtance to carrying into execution the recommendation of his Majeſty, and of leſſening the conſumption of the moſt neceſſary article of life by ſubſtituting the temporary uſe of other food, and by perſevering in a ſtrict and uniform ſyſtem of economy. There is no meaſure but that of giving a prompt encouragement to importation, that promiſes to be effectual in producing an early alleviation of the preſent calamity; whatever may be the opinion of the Houſe as to the cauſe of the ſcarcity, it muſt, as I have already ſaid, be obvious, that it is only to be leſſened by adopting meaſures for promoting the importation of corn, and for leſſening the conſumption of it after it has been imported. But while we cannot be too eager to take every meaſure that has this ſalutary tendency; while we are unanimouſly diſpoſed to take every thing into our conſideration relating to the cauſes which have produced the ſcarcity; yet we ought to feel that, when we go beyond the plain and practical remedies pointed out by the ſubject itſelf, we cannot tread with too much caution. It is far from my intention to give any premature opinion upon the general queſtion as to the cauſe of the ſcarcity; but, I think, we cannot too ſoon proceed to a calm and temperate enquiry. It muſt be evident, even previous to ſuch enquiry, we cannot too ſoon adopt the meaſures I have mentioned, of a bounty upon importation, and a ſyſtem of economy in the conſumption. On theſe points, there is no neceſſity for deliberating; we have no time to deliberate; we ought to manifeſt at once our impatience to expreſs our determination in the terms of the addreſs to his Majeſty. I am inclined to think there are not many who would deem it wiſe or prudent to connect the preſent ſcarcity with the queſtion of peace or war. However ſtrong the aſſertions of the Hon. Baronet oppoſite were, there was nothing in his argument that calls for any reply from me at preſent; but if it ſhould be neceſſary for the Houſe to go at large into that queſtion, I think I may venture broadly to ſtate, that if ever I knew a queſtion in which it was impoſſible for any doubt to exiſt, it was upon this. I venture to aſſert, that the preſent war has had no effect on the price of proviſions ſo as to produce a ſcarcity. If gentlemen deſire it, and there ſeems a greater diſpoſition to introduce it than I thought, I will not decline entering into it; though, I confeſs, I could have wiſhed to have heard ſome of their arguments firſt. Not that I wiſh we ſhould argue the queſtion adverſely, or with reference to any political hoſtility, but with fairneſs and candour. Upon a ſubject which is of ſo delicate a nature as that of a ſcarcity, it would be highly improper and impolitic to argue it in any other manner. Still I ſay, I do not mean to enter fully into the queſtion; I ſhall only throw out a few hints, which gentlemen may make uſe of, if they think proper. That the war has not been the cauſe of the ſcarcity needs no abſtruſe reaſoning; there is nothing that has occurred ſince the year 1795, with regard to the impoſition of any taxes for the ſupport of the preſent war, that could poſſibly have

have produced any impreſſion upon the article of corn. To prove this, I have only to compare the price of the article then with the increaſe of corn ſince ſold in the country. I will then only deſire the Houſe to look to one fact; what has been the price of corn in the courſe of this war, compared with others? In the preſent war, for the firſt three or four years, it was extremely dear; after that it ſunk to a price which may be called cheap, and was doubtleſs no more than was neceſſary to be given. From Michaelmas 1796, to Midſummer 1799, the price was that which every man called moderate; it was at 48 s. or 49 s. a quarter. In the ſix months from Michaelmas 1798 to Lady-day 1799, it was hardly ever more than 48 s. Now, if the war had produced the effect of enhancing the prices, it would neceſſarily have done ſo at a time when the country was more immediately ſubjected to the preſſure of the aſſeſſed taxes, and afterwards of the income tax; but the fact was, that, for a year after thoſe taxes were impoſed, the average price of corn was never more than 48 s. or 49 s. A plain broad fact of this kind is worth a thouſand inſtances founded upon ſpeculation. If you refer to other wars, you will find they have not uniformly produced ſcarcity; you will find that, from the commencement of the preſent century till the years 1765, 1766, and 1767, this country was an exporting country, and that it ceaſed to be ſo in the middle of a peace, after a moſt ſucceſsful war. I apply this obſervation only becauſe it bears me out in the aſſertion, that war is not the cauſe of the ſcarcity of proviſions; and, for the purpoſe of proving, that to mix the queſtion of war or peace with the one before, would neither be ſo wiſe nor prudent as adopting meaſures for importing corn, and promoting a ſyſtem of economy. With reſpect to every other part of the addreſs, the ſubjects it contains will be open to further diſcuſſions, which, no doubt, will be conducted with that calmneſs and diſcretion, from which alone any advantageous reſults to the public are to be expected. Theſe are the feelings by which I am actuated. If the Houſe ſhall be equally impreſſed by them, they cannot fail of procuring an unanimous vote to that part of the addreſs which recommends a bounty upon importation, and a ſyſtem of economy on the part of the public. There is one fact I cannot omit, as it proves, even admitting the practices of monopoliſers to have in ſome meaſure occaſioned the ſcarcity which exiſts, that it is to be alſo referred to other cauſes. It is well known that the old ſtock of corn was nearly exhauſted before the late harveſt: it is alſo known that the new harveſt occurred rather earlier than in general; we know that the ſtock in hand extended by ſubſtitutes for corn, muſt neceſſarily be ſpread over a longer period of time than has yet elapſed, and that it is too ſoon to experience the effects of the late harveſt. In the laſt year, the failure of the crop was general; in the preſent year, though the harveſt has been for the moſt part abundant, yet oats have been more particularly ſo; and we thus poſſeſs the means of ſupplying, by the uſe of that article, a large deficiency of other grain. But I am far from wiſhing to conceal the difficulties with which we have to contend; they are great, and certainly call for the determined exertions of the country, but happily we have the means of making thoſe exertions completely in our power. There is another circumſtance which has been alluded to by the Hon. Baronet who propoſed the addreſs, and contains a very material cauſe to which we are to trace the ſcarcity; I mean the uncommon demand for the ſeed-time. This of itſelf is ſufficient to account for a continuation of the high prices for at leaſt ſix weeks longer than the period when the harveſt was got in, without attributing any improper concealment to monopoliſers. I am not ſaying, that, after all, there is no real deficiency, or that there are not bad practices reſorted to for keeping up the price of corn; what I mean to infer is, that it is an unfortunate error which pervades the country, that, becauſe the harveſt did not immediately realiſe the hopes of thoſe who expected it would reduce the prices, therefore the prices are to continue the ſame: It is an unfortunate error that the country ſhould have conſidered the prices hitherto as thoſe which are to continue during the remainder of the year.

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Certain I am they will not continue at the preſent high prices, unleſs, indeed, they ſhould be kept up by clamour. If the natural order of things be not altered, and we can hold out a proſpect to the public of extenſive importation, and of leſſening the conſumption, a conſiderable abatement neceſſarily muſt follow. As ſoon as it is known, that the country has a proſpect of relief from a large importation, and a reſolute perſeverance in an economical ſyſtem, it will not be worth while diſcuſſing whether there will be a poſſibility of keeping the prices up. A much better remedy than even the law is to ſatisfy the holder, the conſumer, and the grower, that precautions have been taken ſufficient to make the ſupply neceſſary for the demand; that done, the price muſt fall; that it ſhould fall to the prices of years of plenty is hardly to be expected; I truſt the firſt object will be to conſider the meaſures recommended in his Majeſty's ſpeech. I ſhall now move for a committee, and ſhall propoſe a reſolution for allowing a bounty upon importation; I ſhall afterwards move for a ſelect committee, ſimilar to the one appointed laſt year, to conſider of the high price of proviſions. I ſhall move that his Majeſty's ſpeech be referred to that committee, and that it ſhall adopt ſuch meaſures, from time to time, as may be neceſſary, and report their opinion to the Houſe. On the queſtion of peace or war, we are referred by his Majeſty's ſpeech to the papers containing the correſpondence between that country and this, intended to be ſhortly laid before the Houſe. It would not be fair or proper to enter into any diſcuſſion upon the ſubject till we have thoſe papers before us; till then, all the addreſs calls upon us to do is, to afford his Majeſty a pledge, that while we are anxious for the ſpeedy reſtoration of peace, yet, if the diſpoſition of the enemy ſhould render that object unattainable without the ſacrifice of his honour, and the intereſts of the country, he may rely on the Houſe for its loyal and ſteady ſupport."

Mr Sheridan.—Sir, the mover and the ſeconder of the addreſs this night have done what gentlemen on ſimilar occaſions very generally do; they have expreſſed an earneſt hope, that unanimity will prevail throughout the Houſe on the vote to be given on the queſtion before us, and that this vote ſhall be unanimouſly in favour of the motion for an addreſs to the throne. In general, the miniſter has found the Houſe as obedient, and of courſe as unanimous, as could, with any decency, be expected or wiſhed. Had my Hon. friend, the Baronet near me, attended to the words of the ſpeech, comparing them with the words of the addreſs, he would have been perhaps induced to withhold his oppoſition to the motion: For though the ſpeech does particularly refer to the conduct of his Majeſty's miniſters, and inſinuates that they have been uniformly ſincere in their efforts to reſtore peace, yet the addreſs does not echo this language, but, on the contrary, uſes very general terms, expreſſive merely of approbation of that ſentiment of the ſpeech which conveys the expreſſion of his Majeſty's determination, unremittingly to uſe every means that may be in his power to reſtore ſuch a peace to the country as will be conſiſtent with its ſecurity and honour. But the particular objects of the ſpeech evidently are to draw the attention of the Houſe to the ſtate of the country in regard to the high price of proviſions; and ſince it is manifeſt that his Majeſty is ſolicitous to favour any meaſures that may tend to lower the price, we are bound to approve of the addreſs, ſo far as relates to the aſſurance he gives, that we will do all we can to alleviate the ſufferings of the people. There can hardly be any oppoſition to this part of the ſpeech. But the Right Hon. Gentleman has thrown out a challenge to any one who will attempt to contend with him, that the high price is neither cauſed by the taxes nor the war. The Hon. gentleman has ſaid, that there is no connection between the queſtion of war and peace, and that of dearneſs and ſcarcity; and contends that it is wrong to attempt to connect theſe queſtions in diſcuſſion. I allow, Sir, that it is our duty not to mix the queſtions. Yet we muſt not ſkim over matters. It is indeed the duty of the Houſe to find the people bread, but it is alſo our duty to find them the truth. If war be alone the cauſe of the preſent high price of proviſions, it is certainly an aggravation of the ſufferings of the

people. The war ought then to be discontinued. The country calls out, Peace! Peace! but certainly not a peace on disadvantageous and dishonourable terms. Sooner than agree to such a peace, I am quite sure the country will submit to still greater privations; the poor will prefer to trust to the bounty of the rich. The war necessarily causes dearness; and not in the article of corn only, but in every article of subsistence. I did not think the minister could have attempted to refute this truth. Will it be denied, that, while there are 300,000 men employed in the navy and army, is there not of necessity a considerable waste of provisions? Every man employed in such service causes the consumption of perhaps five times as much provisions as are used by the same number of individuals in time of peace—[A cry of, No! No! from the Treasury Bench.]—It seems, Sir, I am supposed to over-rate the waste; but, if I mistake not, it does equal five times the consumption in peaceable times—[Mr Pitt here exclaimed, with some vehemence, "Oh!]—The Right Hon. gentleman may cry, "Oh!" but does he forget that he has recommended temperance in the present discussion. Oh! is not argument. I repeat, Sir, the waste cannot be much less than five times the proper allowance to each man in time of peace. Will any man, who knows that Malta was victualled from Leadenhall market, doubt that the waste caused by the war has been immense? No man, who is any thing in the shape of a minister, will deny that war is a cause of dearness and scarcity. Nay, I should wonder if any reasonable man had a single doubt on this subject. I should lament if I were found wrong in this respect. One word more. I say, God forbid, that the war should not be the cause; for, if it were not, the situation of the country would indeed be deplorable. But, believing that the war is the great cause of our sufferings, I hope that the House, in finding it to be so, will seriously turn its mind to seek relief in peace. Upon the whole, I do hope, Sir, the House will be unanimous on the present occasion.

Mr Nichols asserted, that war was the undoubted cause of scarcity; in 1793, too little corn had been imported; in 1796, the enormous quantity of 1,080,000 quarters of wheat was imported; but the minister had broken his faith with the contractors, and, when he wanted it, could get no more; he knew, so early as September 1799, that the harvest had been bad; why did he not apply for corn to compensate the deficiency? Because he knew he could get none. It was, he maintained, government itself who monopolized, engrossed, and forestalled; the 300,000 or 400,000 soldiers and sailors were fed with wheaten bread; in the country, the labourers hardly eat any; the Irish, Scots, and Welch labourers feed on different cheap articles, and consume but very little bread; what difference does it not then make in the expenditure, those 300,000 men being fed as soldiers, or as labourers? In 1797, the sailors' allowance was increased from 13 ounces to 16. Mr N. contended, that peace would increase importation, and consequently decrease scarcity; war had increased expenditure, and had doubled the price of every necessary article of life; he did not wish peace to be made on any terms short of fair and honourable; but he thought nothing should be neglected that might tend to accelerate so desirable an event. Taxes, he said, were another cause of the present deplorable situation of things; including the income tax, they amounted to 11,000,000l. per annum. Mr N. asserted, that bank notes suffered a discount of 3 l. per cent.; for, if he sold an ounce of gold to a refiner, he would get for it 3 l. 19 s. 9 d.; on the contrary, the price of it was currently only 3 l. 17 s. 10 d.; and he was of opinion, that discount would augment. Mr Pitt, he said, would soon see the necessity of a speedy peace. The people called for relief, they expected it; if you wish to relieve them, give them peace; if not, tell them you will have war, and that they must continue to bear its calamities.

Mr Grey professed his astonishment at the tone and manner in which the minister had come forward on this occasion to deprecate all opposition, and still more at the manner in which some persons acquiesced in the call which was made for unanimity. He was particularly surprised at the conduct of one Hon. member (Mr Sheridan), with

with whom he ſeldom diſagreed. He could not, however, be brought, by any example, or by any argument which he had heard, to give his confidence to a government in whoſe councils, inſtead of wiſdom and energy, there appeared nothing but feebleneſs, uncertainty, and diſtraction. They talked of unanimity and economy, when they dealt in nothing but debility and profuſion. To acquieſce in the propoſitions of ſuch men would be, on the part of the members of that Houſe, to betray their truſt, as guardians of the rights of the people, and to render themſelves parties to the guilt of the miniſters. He ſaw them at once inattentive and incapable, and he could not therefore concur in the unanimous vote, the object of which was, in a certain degree, to ſcreen and cover their conduct. The exertions of the Houſe ſhould be directed, in the firſt inſtance, to the removal of ſuch men from the places which they ſo unworthily ſuſtained. Mr Grey hoped the Houſe would demand an account of the truſt repoſed in miniſters; they had confidence in the northern confederacy, particularly in the Emperor Paul, at a moment when he was not to be truſted. He wiſhed the Houſe to determine, whether the preſent calamities were not to be aſcribed partly to that Monarch's defection, and, if that were the caſe, whether miniſters were not culpable for putting too much confidence in him. The Hon. member, after animadverting, in ſtrong terms, on the failure of all our expeditions on the coaſts of France and Spain, and reprobating Mr Dickinſon's plan for the reduction of the preſent high price of proviſions, concluded with moving by way of amendment, "That the laſt paragraph of the addreſs be omitted."

Mr Dundas ſaid, that unqueſtionably miniſters might very juſtly be called upon, at the commencement of a ſeſſion, to give an account of their adminiſtration of the public revenues voted to them for the public ſervices during a receſs; but the preſent meeting differed ſo much from moſt others, that the rule might, with ſtrict propriety, be objected to. The Hon. gentleman had ſo often referred to him; ſo often had he heard himſelf called upon on the ſubject of the war, that he muſt appear callous did he not ſay a few words in anſwer to his pointed obſervations. He was ready, notwithſtanding his reproofs, to juſtify his conduct, to trace it from the very commencement of the war, to purſue its progreſs from day to day, to eſtimate its various changes and ſucceſſes, and fairly to draw the balance. On ſuch a calculation, he would be bold to ſay, that the preſent was the moſt ſucceſsful war that this country was ever engaged in. There was no quarter of the globe on which they could not calculate the conqueſts of the Britiſh arms; in the Weſt Indies, the whole of thoſe iſlands, except Guadaloupe; in the Eaſt, the whole of the Dutch ſettlements; and the difficulty that now remained was, to know againſt what part of the enemy's poſſeſſions he was now to turn the arms of the country. The Hon. gentleman aſked what uſe had been made of thoſe immenſe armies which had been raiſed, and why, if effectually employed, they were not employed on the coaſt of France. The opinions of able men have ſince been divided as to the beſt point of attack; but he would aſk the Hon. gentleman, whether the diſpoſition of a part of that force in the Britiſh Channel, and a flying ſquadron in the Mediterranean, to comply with the wiſhes of our allies, was ſo exceptionable. One expreſſion he (Mr Dundas) particularly noticed, which, in the vehemence and rapidity of the Hon. gentleman's eloquence, ſeemed to have eſcaped from him, which was, that miniſters ſhould have foreſeen the ſerious conſequences that muſt have riſen from the eventual loſs of the battle of Marengo, on which the whole fate of Europe, as on a hinge, had turned, and was determined by the iſſue of this one conteſt. If ſo, he would then aſk the Hon. gentleman, what would he have ſaid if the event of that day had turned out the contrary of what it did? The ſubſequent events were then ſtated by the Hon. gentleman as matter of aggravation, though government had acted with wiſdom and conſiſtency. Should the northern Powers have formed their threatened combination, did he not ſee the neceſſity for this country to get up its force? and did he not ſee, with equal propriety, the wiſdom of

government in alarming the coaſt of Spain? Could it be called an improper appropriation of the force of this country to lend that aid to Portugal, and keep the Spaniſh force at home? He was proud to congratulate Great Britain upon her naval force, which was of itſelf efficient and able to contend with all the reſt, and to keep the fleets of Spain, which were inſtruments in the hands of France, in check and awe.

The amendment was negatived without a diviſion, and the original motion put and carried.

On the motion of *Mr Pitt*, a committee was appointed to conſider the granting of bounties on the importation of corn, and proviſions.

He alſo moved for leave to bring in bills, to prevent the exportation of proviſions, to indemnify perſons who ſtopped the exportation of rice, to prevent the diſtillation of ſpirits from grain, and to encourage the importation of foreign hops.—Adjourned.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated in Torbay, the 30th October, 1800.

SIR,

I incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from the Hon. Captain Stopford. I have the honour to be, &c. ST VINCENT.

Excellent, off Abreverak, Oct. 21.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I ſent the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, laſt night, under the direction of Lieutenant Bain, to cut out three large brigs, which I had obſerved in a creek to the eaſtward of Abreverak.

The ſervice was dexterouſly and completely executed, and they were all brought out through a very intricate navigation,

One of the brigs mounts three carriage guns, and her crew being, in great meaſure, prepared for the attack, made ſome reſiſtance, which was however ſoon overcome by boarding, but (I am ſorry to add) with the loſs of one ſeaman (a Quarter-Maſter), who was mortally wounded.

One of the veſſels is loaded with biſcuit for Breſt; another with wood for the ſame place; and the third is in ballaſt. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. the Earl of St Vincent, K. B.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board the Abergavenny, Port-Royal, Jamaica, the 31ſt of Auguſt.

SIR,

I have very ſincere pleaſure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Milne, of his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, deſcribing an action which does great honour to him, his officers, and ſhip's company, and which ended in the capture of the French Republican frigate the Vengeance, a ſhip of very ſuperior force to that which he commanded.

Captain Milne has done ſo much juſtice to his officers and men, by his report of their conduct on that occaſion, that I have only to offer my congratulations to their Lordſhips upon the ſucceſs which attended their exertions, and to expreſs my hope that it will receive marks of their Lordſhips' favour, proportioned to the ſatisfaction which they muſt derive from the event, which has brought forward the merit of thoſe engaged in it. I am, Sir, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

Extract of Captain Milne's Letter.

His Majeſty's ſhip Seine, off St Domingo, Aug. 22*d.* 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the morning of the 20th inſtant, I obſerved a ſhip on the ſtarboard tack, ſtanding to the northward, through the Mona Paſſage; I ſoon perceived ſhe was an enemy, it was near midnight before I could bring her to action and then not ſo cloſe as

I could wiſh, as ſhe always bore up and kept at long ſhot.

On the morning of the 21ſt, I had the pleaſure of bringing her to cloſe action; and, after about an hour and a half hard fighting, an officer came out on her bowſprit (the only place he could be ſeen from, owing to the maſs of confuſion, by the loſs of her foremaſt, mizenmaſt, and main-topmaſt, having fallen on board), and ſaid they had ſtruck to the Britiſh flag. She was immediately taken poſſeſſion of, and proved to be the French frigate the Vengeance, mounting twenty-eight 18 pounders on her main-deck, ſixteen 12 pounders, and eight 42 pounders carronades on her quarter-deck and forecaſtle, and braſs ſwivels on the gunwale, with ſhifting guns on the main and quarter decks. To my Firſt Lieutenant, Mr Cheetham, I am greatly indebted for his cool and ſteady behaviour, and from the amazing fire kept up from the main deck, which nothing could ſurpaſs.—My Second Lieutenant, George Milne, fell fighting nobly about the middle of the action. In him, his Majeſty has loſt a valuable and as zealous an officer as any in the ſervice. To my Third Lieutenant, Mr Edeveair, I am equally indebted for his ſervices; as likewiſe Mr Barclay, the Maſter, and Mr M'Donald, Lieutenant of Marines, who was taken down wounded, and came up again when dreſſed, but was obliged, from a ſecond wound, to be taken below: But, I am happy to ſtate, the life of this valuable officer will be ſaved to render further ſervices to his Majeſty. The behaviour of the petty officers, ſeamen, and marines, was ſuch as does them the higheſt credit.

His Majeſty's ſhip under my command has ſuffered much in her maſts and hull; ſails and rigging entirely cut to pieces. Your Lordſhip will perceive the Vengeance is ſuperior in ſize, guns, and number of men to his Majeſty's ſhip I have the honour to command; but nothing could withſtand the ſteady behaviour of this ſhip's crew.

I have the honour of incloſing a liſt of the killed and wounded. The loſs of the enemy has been very great, but I have not yet got a return. I have the honour to be, &c.

DAVID MILNE.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhip Seine.

1 Officer and 12 ſeamen killed.

3 Officers, 22 ſeamen, 3 marines, and 1 boy wounded.

[This day's gazette alſo contains accounts of ſeveral other veſſels being captured, by his Majeſty's ſhips in different quarters.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

Notwithſtanding the overtures for peace, the French thought proper to put their armies in Italy in motion on the 4th September. In conſequence of which, the Emperor on the 6th, after expreſſing his ſincere inclination and wiſh for peace, notifies his intention of putting himſelf at the head of the army on the Danube; the French having unexpectedly, and without any reaſonable cauſe, given notice of the ceſſation of the armiſtice.

The Emperor is to be accompanied by his brother, the Archduke John. According to ſome accounts, the Archduke Charles will likewiſe repair to the army from Prague. The Hungarian inſurrection, or general levy has been ordered: a ſimilar levy, it is ſaid, will take place through all the Hereditary States.

Upon the day of the Emperor's departure from his capital, the following ſtate paper appeared in the Vienna Court Gazette:

Proclamation of his Imperial Majeſty, upon the Rupture of the Armiſtice.

"His Imperial Apoſtolic Majeſty, equally convinced of, and moved by the calamities of war, has omitted no means in his power to procure a ſolid and durable peace for his kingdoms and provinces, and all his faithful vaſſals and ſubjects, and by the recent meaſures he has taken, has ſufficiently proved his wiſh for peace; yet has the French unexpectedly, and without any ſufficient cauſe, declared the armiſtice at an end, which had been concluded with that view. Though, from the repeated pacific aſſurances of the French government, it is ſtill to be hoped that the renewal of hoſtilities may be avoided, his Majeſty has nevertheleſs reſolved to give an incontroverti-

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ble proof, both to his own ſubjects and to all Europe, how much he has their welfare and protection at heart, by repairing in perſon, with his royal brother, the Archduke John, to his army in Germany. His Majeſty at the ſame time remains unalterably diſpoſed to accept, with pleaſure, any reaſonable propoſitions and conditions of peace, and earneſtly wiſhes that he may ſoon have it in his power to announce to his faithful people a termination of the calamities of war."

On the arrival of the Emperor at Altoettingen, the armiſtice was prolonged to the 17th or the 19th inſt. in order to receive the anſwer of Buonaparte to new propoſitions, and certain modifications of the French conditions.

The negociation between Auſtria and France, which was to have commenced at Luneville, was, it appears, in reality commenced at Paris. At Bar-le-Duc, the Count Cobentzel met Joſeph Buonaparte on his way to Luneville, and, taking him into his carriage, held a converſation, the reſult of which was, that they changed their courſe, and arrived together at Paris on the evening of the 20th of October. Their arrival was quickly followed by that of the Marquis de Lucchefini, plenipotentiary from Berlin; of M. Cetto, a miniſter from the Elector of Bavaria; of Schimmelpenninck, on the part of the Batavian Republic; and of the advocate Rolla, for the Duke of Parma; a Ruſſian envoy alſo was daily expected.

The term of the armiſtice between the Emperor and the French Republic expired on the 5th of November, and, if we may believe the accounts publiſhed in the Paris journals, it is about to be renewed for four months longer.

Hoſtilities, it appears, were on the point of commencing in Italy, when General Brune was informed of the arrival of Count Cobentzel at Luneville. He immediately took the earlieſt opportunity of informing General Bellegarde that until he ſhould receive further orders from his government, he would ſuſpend the motions of his armies. After ſeveral communications on the ſubject, they agreed to give each other ten days previous notice; that the Auſtrian army ſhould continue to occupy that part of the Ferrareze which it now occupies, though contrary to the convention of Marengo; and that the French army ſhould continue to occupy Tuſcany.

On the 4th of November, Count de Cobentzel ſet out from Paris for Luneville, and Joſeph Buonaparte followed him the next morning. Previous to his departure, Count Cobentzel ſent a courier to Calais, with diſpatches to the Britiſh government.

The Archduke Charles has been appointed Generaliſſimo of the Imperial Auſtrian armies: a poſt unknown ſince the time of the great Prince Eugene and has been preſented by the Emperor with 200,000 florins. The Archduke John is to command in Italy, having under him Count Bellegarde.

ITALY.

Since our laſt we have to remark that hoſtilities have been renewed in Tuſcany by the French General Brune, who ſtates, that, conformably to the ſecond article of the late preliminaries, and the particular convention of Caſtiglione, he had ſummoned the general commanding for the Grand Duke, to diſarm the levy *en maſſe*; and that, on his refuſal, General Dupont entered Florence on the 15th of October, and General Clement took poſſeſſion of Leghorn on the following day. More than 25,000 of the levy *en maſſe* were diſarmed and returned to their homes, and all the Engliſh merchandize in Tuſcany (particularly at Leghorn) was confiſcated to the profit of the Republic. The following are the motives which the *Moniteur* avows for this act: "That the Emperor had undertaken, in the preliminaries ſigned by St Julien, to diſarm the levy in maſs. That by the additional convention concluded at Caſtiglione, between Generals Marmont and Hohenzollern, General Brune conſented to wait an anſwer from Vienna reſpecting the evacuation of the Ferrareze by the Auſtrians, who were to evacuate that country in purſuance of the treaty of Marengo; but as the price of this condeſcention, no mention was made of Tuſcany in the treaty of Caſtiglione. That a few days before Leghorn had been taken poſſeſſion of by the French, an Engliſh fleet had appeared off it; and foreſight was eminently uſeful in war, &c."

It appears from a note ſince publiſh-

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ed in the London Gazette, that the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects at Leghorn has been, as well as circumſtances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed at that port, off which a frigate will ſtill remain, to prevent any veſſels from going in.

RUSSIA.

The Ruſſian Charge des Affaires, about three weeks ſince, applied to the under ſecretary of ſtate for the northern department, for a paſſport for a Ruſſian courier. Not receiving it immediately, he applied for it a ſecond time, and ſeemed very impatient to procure it. At eight o'clock on the following morning, M. Liſakewitz left town, taking with him all his baggage; but he gave out that he was only gone for a few days into the country, having no buſineſs in town. He however left the country under the paſſport granted for this Courier.—It is impoſſible to conſider this tranſaction without regret, as M. Liſakewitz was known to be as much attached to this country as the late ambaſſador. He has reſided here near twenty years, and certainly would never have adopted ſo very undignified a mode of departure, without having had his line of conduct peremptorily chalked out to him by his ſovereign, who had lately ſhewn him very extraordinary marks of his favour.

SPAIN.

The plague is ravaging different towns of Spain. The lateſt letters from Cadiz are dated the 21ſt October, on which day the number of deaths was reduced from 340 to 70 or 80 each day. In the neighbouring towns the malady had increaſed to an alarming degree. In Chiclona, no fewer than 58 perſons died on the 20th. In Seville, its violence was ſo great, that it carried off between 500 and 600 daily. There have died in Cadiz, in two months, 10,000 people, 30 of whom were Iriſh ſettlers and their children.

AMERICA.

In the preliminary convention that has been entered into between France and America, the principle of free bottoms making free goods is diſtinctly recognized; and liberty of trade with nations at war with France (except to ports, &c. under blockade) is admitted. In return, the French are entitled to every privilege of the moſt favoured nation in all their intercourſe with America. The form of a convention ſeems to have been preferred to that of a definitive treaty, with the view of preventing any diſpute which might have ariſen between America and England, if the treaty of alliance and commerce of 1778 had been ſpecifically renewed. The preſent arrangement profeſſes to lay down the principles of connection, without conferring any privileges, or forming any alliance that might be conſidered as prejudicial to other nations. One article in this treaty, however, has been conſidered by ſome as pointedly directed by France againſt the maritime ſyſtem of Great Britain, with a view to conciliate the grateful approbation of the northern powers, and as an inſtrument of coalition between the two Republics, to eſtabliſh the claims, with reſpect to neutral rights, that have been aſſerted by Sweden and Denmark. The article alluded to is that which ſtipulates, that all neutral veſſels, under convoy of a ſhip of war of its own nation, ſhall paſs freely without being viſited, on the word of honour of the commander of the convoy, that the ſaid veſſels do not belong to the enemies of either of the contracting parties. The contracting parties ſeem to us only to wave mutually the exerciſe of a right, without calling in queſtion the exiſtence of ſuch right, or interfering with the exerciſe of it by any other power.

A letter from a gentleman in Charleſtown, dated September 15, ſays, "The negroes have riſen againſt the whites in this country, and have killed ſeveral. All the troops of light horſe are ordered out by the governor to ſuppreſs the inſurrection, under penalty of 15l. ſterling for every private, and in proportion for the officers. It is expected there will be ſerious work before they are ſubdued."

A letter from New York, dated September 26, ſays, "The negro inſurrection to the ſouthward aſſumes a ſerious aſpect. The alarm is awful in Virginia and South Carolina. Even in Boſton fears are expreſſed, and meaſures of prevention adopted."

The Influenza in America was, laſt

ſeaſon, the moſt abundant that has been known for twenty years.

We are ſorry to hear, that the yellow fever ſtill rages with great violence in Baltimore and Norfolk, and that Providence (in Rhode Iſland) has been added to the liſt of infected places.

WEST INDIES.

The diſputes that ſo long exiſted at St Domingo, between the Republican generals Touſſaint, L'Overture, and Rigaud, have at laſt terminated by the expulſion of the latter from the colony; ſince which the municipality of Aux Cayes has ſolicited Touiſſaint to take poſſeſſion of that town. There does not appear at preſent much reaſon to believe, that the report, ſometime ſince prevalent, of this Mulatto general's intending to declare himſelf independent of France, was well founded: for he has recently iſſued ſeveral proclamations to the inhabitants, and to the different civil and military authorities of the iſland, in which he fully recognizes the Republic; exhorts them to fidelity, induſtry, and brotherly love; and promiſes a complete amneſty for all paſt offences and diſorders.

Curacoa.

The Dutch ſettlement of Curacoa, which was ſome time ſince taken poſſeſſion of by the French, has ſurrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majeſty.

EGYPT.

It is now confidently ſtated, and indeed confirmed by the late correſpondence between this country and France, that Gen. Menou has rejected all accommodation, and recommenced hoſtilities, and is proceeding with the principal part of his forces againſt Syria; the former attempt to penetrate into which country was fruſtrated by the bravery and promptitude of Sir Sidney Smith. The Republican General is ſaid to have been joined by ſeveral of the Beys, who, having been informed that the Ottoman court intended, immediately on the expulſion of the French, to change the old Egyptian government, and deſtroy the power of the Mamelukes, thus followed the example of Murat Bey, as the only meaſure they could adopt for ſecuring their independence. The army of the Grand Vizier is ſtationed near Jaffa. But, by letters from Hamburgh of the 5th of November, we are informed, that a negociation has recommenced between the Grand Vizier and General Menou for the evacuation of Egypt, on terms ſimilar to thoſe under which the unfortunate Kleber was about to depart. This report is, however, eſſentially at variance with the lateſt accounts in the French journals, which ſtate Menou to be firmly reſolved on retaining poſſeſſion of that country.

FRANCE.

In the French Republic, a meaſure has been adopted of a very comprehenſive nature in favour of the emigrants deſirous to return to their country. According to ſome calculations, it will open a door for the return of no leſs than 145,000 Frenchmen to their families and friends. A general eraſure was perhaps thought dangerous; but the following deſcriptions of perſons only are excepted from the benefit of this decree, viz. thoſe who have born arms againſt France; thoſe who have formed a part of the houſehold or military eſtabliſhment of the French princes ſince they left France; thoſe who have accepted offices or employments from them, or from the powers at war with the Republic; thoſe whom the government, after the report of the committee appointed in February, thought proper to keep on the liſt; and thoſe who had not petitioned to be ſtruck out of the liſt before the 24th of December laſt.

Aſſaſſination of Bonaparte.

The following is the moſt authentic information, regarding this incident, which has appeared.

One of the party, Carrachi, pretended, that he was making a buſt for the firſt Conſul. He took great pains to announce his work, in the hope that he would thereby obtain the opportunity of approaching him with facility, and particularly the atrocious crime which he meditated. Under this pretext, he had ſolicited a private interview; and on the 17th Vendemiaire, the day before he was arreſted at the Opera, he wrote to Madame Buonaparte, begging her to obtain that permiſſion for him. Reſpecting this affair, which engages the attention of all the city, the following are details which may be relied

relied upon: A perſon wrote to Citizen Bourienne, the private Secretary of the Firſt Conſul, ſtating that he had ſomething particular to communicate to him. Bourienne ſent for him. I inform you, ſaid he, that the life of Bonaparte is in the greateſt danger; eight perſons have reſolved to aſſaſſinate him; I am one of the number. The remorſe I have experienced compels me to make this confeſſion. Bourienne haſtened to the office of the Miniſter of Police, who inquired, whether the day on which the crime was to be committed had been fixed. He was anſwered, that it was not yet fixed, becauſe the conſpirators expected that their number would be increaſed to twelve. It is eaſy, replied the Miniſter, to make four perſons join them, who ſhall pretend to participate in their deſign, and to whom we ſhall give the means of rendering it abortive. The informer was engaged to introduce four ſuch perſons to his companions: he did ſo. Each of them were to receive 30 louis at the houſe of a perſon who is known. They met at an ordinary. After their repaſt, they appointed a day for the aſſaſſination The day they fixed on was that of the firſt repreſentation of The Horatii. They hoped that their ſcheme would be more eaſily executed in the midſt of a vaſt multitude; and they were to increaſe the diſorder by making ſome attempts to ſet fire to the theatre, or at leaſt to produce a great deal of ſmoke in the lobby. The appointed day arrived, and the Miniſter of the Police informed the Firſt Conſul, and concluded by aſking—"What would you have us to do, and what will you do?" "I ſhall go to the Opera," replied the Conſul. The guard which was to have accompanied him was increaſed. Madam Bonaparte obſerved this, and aſked her huſband the reaſon of this precaution. He replied, that as there was a great crowd expected, it was thought proper to augment the guard on that account. On arriving at their box, ſhe remarked, that the Miniſter of the Police, the Prefect of the Police, and ſeveral other perſons, came in and went out with the air of being much engaged in buſineſs; and ſhe again aſked an explanation of thoſe circumſtances. "It is nothing," ſaid Bonaparte; "let us attend to the Opera." In a moment, the Miniſter of Police arrived, and announced that the conſpirators were arreſted, and that there were found upon them ſeveral poignards, and phoſphoric matches.

General Moreau arrived this morning at Paris, and at the houſe of the Firſt Conſul, at the moment when the latter was in the act of receiving a magnificent pair of piſtols, intended for a foreign Prince. "They could not come more *a-propos*," obſerved the Firſt Conſul, as he preſented them to the General. Addreſſing himſelf to the Miniſter of the Interior, "Have," ſaid he, "ſome of the victories of Moreau engraved upon them; not all, for that would not leave room for the diamonds."

MEDITERRANEAN.

Nothing official has yet been publiſhed regarding the expedition to Cadiz: What follows is ſtated in the foreign prints as authentic.

The Engliſh appeared off Cadiz on the 5th of October, and on the 6th came to anchor, when the following correſpondence took place between the reſpective Commanders:

No I.

"ENGLISH ADMIRAL, When the cruel ſcourge which carries off in this city, and its environs, thouſands of victims, and which ſeems as if it would not ſuſpend its ravages until it has cut off all thoſe who have yet eſcaped, it is ſufficient to excite compaſſion, I ſee with ſurpriſe that the ſquadron under the command of your Excellency, is come to add to the conſternation of the people. I have too good an opinion of the humanity of the Engliſh people, and of yours in particular, to believe that you would endeavour to render our ſituation more deplorable. Yet if, in conſequence of the orders which his Excellency has received, he conſents to draw upon himſelf the execration of all people, to cover himſelf with opprobrium in the eyes of the whole univerſe, by oppreſſing the unfortunate, and attacking him whom he thinks to be without defence; I declare to him that the garriſon under my command, accuſtomed to look at death with a ſerene brow, as well as to brave greater perils than all the perils of war, will know how to make a reſiſtance which ſhall only terminate with

with the entire annihilation of their enemies. I hope that the reply of your Excellency will inform me whether I am to conſole the miſerable inhabitant, or rouſe him to vengeance and anger. God protect your Excellency,

"THOMAS DE MORLA."

"*Cadiz, Oct.* 5.

"Hitherto the ſhips employed in the blockade had not prevented the fiſhermen from exerciſing their innocent induſtry. It muſt cauſe aſtoniſhment that your Excellency ſhould deprive us of this feeble relief."

No II.

The Commanders in Chief of the Forces by Sea and Land of his Britannic Majeſty forming the Expedition before Cadiz.

"*On board the Foudroyant, off Cadiz, Oct.* 5. 1800.

"We have had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of this day, in which it depicts to us the deplorable ſituation of the town. We are deeply afflicted at theſe calamities, though we have ſtrong reaſons for believing that the effects of it are much leſs diſaſtrous. We are not ignorant that a great number of his Catholic Majeſty's ſhips are fitted out to join the naval force of the French, and are to be employed to prolong the troubles which deſolate all the nations of Europe, injure public order, and deſtroy the happineſs of individuals. We have received from our Sovereign the order to uſe all our efforts to defeat the projects of the common enemy, by attempting to take or deſtroy the ſhips of war which are in the port and arſenal of Cadiz. The number of the forces, the command of which has been entruſted to us, leaves little doubt of the ſucceſs of this enterpriſe. We are little diſpoſed to multiply, without a neceſſity, the calamities inſeparable from war. If your Excellency conſents to let us have the ſhips armed, or in the act of arming, for the purpoſe of acting againſt our King, and prolonging the calamities of neighbouring nations, your crews and your officers ſhall be at liberty, and our fleets ſhall retire. Otherwiſe we ſhall be obliged to act conformably to the orders which we have received, and your Excellency muſt attribute to yourſelf alone the increaſe of calamity which will reſult. We have the honour to be, with reſpect, &c. R. ABERCROMBIE. KEITH."

"P. S. A frigate will remain in the port to await your anſwer, that there may be no delay."

No III.

"Meſſrs the Generals by Land and Sea of his Britannic Majeſty, When I repreſented to your Excellencies the melancholy ſituation of this city in order to engage your humanity, not to aggravate it by acts of hoſtility, I could not have thought that my requeſt would be regarded as the effect of weakneſs or fear. Unfortunately I find that your Excellencies have put a wrong conſtruction on my expreſſions, ſince they have drawn upon me a propoſition as inſulting to him to whom it is addreſſed, as diſhonourable to thoſe who have made it. Your Excellencies muſt hold yourſelves appriſed by me, that you muſt make more eligible propoſitions, if it be your intention that they ſhould be accepted. I have the honour to be, &c.

Oct. 6. THOMAS DE MORLA."

LONDON.

Nov. 1. William Neale, a journeyman chair-painter, in the employ of Mr Wood, of Groſvenor-ſtreet, was obſerved by Townſend, the Bow-ſtreet officer, lurking about Buckingham-houſe, and being aſked what he wanted, he replied, "The King," he was immediately taken to the Alien-office, and examined before Mr Ford, the magiſtrate; where he ſtated, that "about five years ago, the Lord Jeſus Chriſt appeared to him, laid hold of him by the hands, and felt him perſonally;" he ſaid the King of England had two Sons, one of whom the Earth brought forth, and the other Sion, which was himſelf.—Being evidently much deranged, he was committed to the houſe of correction, in Cold-Bath-Fields, and Mr Ford ordered him to have one ſhilling per day, beſides the proviſion of the houſe.

A committee of the common council of the city of London have undertaken the humane and patriotic plan of

of opening warehouſes, &c. for the ſale of potatoes at the reduced price of three farthings per pound for the beſt ſort, which laſt week were ſold in the markets at double that ſum. The ſale of this commodity was only intended as an experiment; and it has ſo completely ſucceeded, that it is the intention of theſe gentlemen to extend their benevolent views to the ſale of butcher's meat, bread by the pound, and other articles of the firſt conſumption. The dealers in potatoes have already lowered their demands to the ſame rate as the committee.

Lord Nelſon, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, arrived at Yarmouth from Hamburgh, in the King George poſt-office packet. Upon his Lordſhip's landing, the populace took the horſes from the carriage in which he was, and drew him to the Wreſtlers' Inn. The mayor and corporation immediately waited on him, and preſented the freedom of the town, ſome time ago voted to him for his ſervices to his country.

5. The Lord-Mayor held his laſt court of common-council. His Lordſhip, after the proceedings of the laſt court being read, introduced his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs and petition preſented at St James', on the 15th of October laſt, which being read, Mr Powell moved that it be entered on the journals of this court.

Mr Alderman Hibbert could not help ſaying he was extremely hurt at the coolneſs of his Majeſty's anſwer.

Mr Deputy Leekey, Mr Kemble, and others, thought it very indelicate to make any comments upon his Majeſty's anſwer, and that it was their opinion the worthy alderman was out of order.

Mr Alderman Hibbert replied, and ſaid he muſt claim the privilege of giving his ſentiments—if he was wrong, he wiſhed to be called to order, but he would ſay he was ſorry to find, on preſenting an addreſs of ſo much conſequence, an anſwer ſo unkind, containing no compaſſion or commiſeration for the miſeries of the poorer ſort of his ſubjects.

Mr Waithman, after ſpeaking ſome time on the ſubject, begged leave to move, by way of amendment, that the following words be added, viz. 'at the ſame time this court are of opinion, that whoever adviſed the anſwer received from his Majeſty, to the humble addreſs and petition of the Lord-Mayor and aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, upon ſo preſſing an emergency, have proved themſelves deficient of duty to his Majeſty, diſreſpectful to this court, and regardleſs of the extreme ſufferings and diſtreſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects.'

This motion was ſeconded by Mr Deputy Goodbehere.

Mr Powell ſaid, the anſwer was nothing more than an echo of the prayer of the petition, and ſhould oppoſe any other motion than what was uſual, which is, that it be entered on the city records.

Several other members delivered their ſentiments, the Recorder was called upon to give his opinion reſpecting the propriety of debating upon the ſubject; he ſaid, that when any queſtion was moved and ſeconded, the court had a right to debate on it. The debate then continued for a great length of time, and the queſtion as amended being called for and put, was negatived.

The previous queſtion being put, for the anſwer to be recorded on the journals of this city, was carried, and agreed to.

9. A moſt tremendous wind aroſe about eleven o'clock in London, and for 100 miles round, and did incalculable damage to houſes, and occaſioned floods in the country, by which much property in cattle, &c. were deſtroyed.

This day was preſented to his Majeſty, at the levee by the Marquis of Salisbury, a book printed on the firſt paper which has ever been made from ſtraw alone, containing a ſuccinct but general hiſtorical account of the ſubſtances which have been uſed to deſcribe events, and to convey ideas, from the earlieſt date to the invention of paper, together with ſome looſe ſheets of ſtraw paper, of an elegant tranſparent texture, which poſſeſs all the qualities of the fineſt writing paper fabricated from rags.

The looſe ſheets indubitably demonſtrate that paper may be made from ſtraw alone in the higheſt ſtate of perfection. It is regarded as a valuable diſcovery, and of great national importance; and the ingenious inventor highly

highly deſerves the public eſteem and ſupport.

10. The old and new Lord Mayor, &c. proceeded in the accuſtomed ſtate to Weſtminſter, where Sir W. Staines was ſworn into office for the enſuing year. On returning from Blackfriars Bridge, the populace took the horſes from the carriage of Lord Nelſon, who, (having obtained the King's permiſſion to appear in public before he was introduced at court) was one of the numerous company that dined with the Lord Mayor; when he received the ſword voted by the city of London.

19. The King held a levee at St James's, when the Algerine ambaſſador, who went to Court in one of the Royal Carriages, had his firſt audience, and preſented to his Majeſty two beautiful horſes, the ſkins of ſeveral tigers, &c. a ſword, and other valuables.

About five o'clock, one of the Dover ſtages was attacked on the other ſide of Shooter's Hill, by three footpads. As the guard, who was ſitting on the box, was endeavouring to get his blunderbuſs off the roof of the coach, one of the villains fired a piſtol at him, and lodged two balls in his belly. They then robbed three gentlemen who were paſſengers in the coach, and alſo took away ſeveral parcels.

20. It is with concern we ſtate the loſs of the Marlborough, of 74 guns, Captain Sotheby, on the 4th inſt. near Belleiſle. She was cruiſing in company with the Captain, of 74 guns, and ſtruck on a reef of ſunken rocks. The water continuing to gain on the pumps, it was rendered indiſpenſably neceſſary to quit the ſhip, in order to preſerve the lives of the crew. Signals were accordingly made to the Captain, who bore down and took out the crew. The ſhip, it is ſuppoſed, ſunk ſoon afterward.

Ships lately Captured from the Enemy.

Three ſloops, three brigs, and five luggers, by the boats of the Montague and Magnificent.

Three brigs, by the Excellent.

Renard privateer, two guns, by the Nile lugger.

A brig and two ſloops, by the Montague.

San Fernando privateer, 12 guns, by the Argo.

Le Diable privateer, 16 guns, by the Thames.

La Venus frigate, 32 guns, by the Indefatigable and Fiſguard.

Spaniſh lugger, two guns, by the Childers.

EDINBURGH.

Nov. 6. About two o'clock on Tueſday morning, an alarming fire broke out in the houſe of Mr John Douglas, Muſſelburgh, which entirely conſumed the ſame.

Some tendency to riot, on account of the high prices of proviſions, has manifeſted itſelf in Glaſgow, Pollockſhaws, and ſome other places; but, by the timely interpoſition of the peace officers, they have been ſuppreſſed.

Laſt Thurſday morning, three convicts made their eſcape out of Perth jail, by making a hole through the roof, and twiſting their blankets together like a rope, by which they deſcended to the ſtreet unperceived. Two of them were ſoldiers of the 72d regiment, who were whipped there ſix months ago, for breaking into carriers' carts, and ſtealing linens, &c. for which they were alſo ſentenced to tranſportation beyond ſeas. The third had been convicted of ſtealing cheeſe and other goods, at the bridge of Earne.

22. Laſt week a man, of the name of *Tate*, about 50 years of age, having taken up his lodgings for the night in a hut at the mouth of one of Sir George Clerk's coal-pits, was diſcovered by the workmen next morning at the bottom of the pit, dead and moſt miſerably mangled. Some of the people preſent had the curioſity to examine the rags with which he had been covered, when, to their great aſtoniſhment, they found a good *ſilver watch*, and about *eleven pounds* in cath. The deceaſed was well known in the neighbourhood of Laſſwade, and particularly remarked for his wretched appearence, going barefooted in the moſt inclement ſeaſons.

24. On Sunday evening laſt, at nine o'clock, the Peterhead and Banff packet, George Allardyce maſter, from Peterhead to London, ſtruck on the the Cape, or Bell Rock. The maſter and ſix more of the crew and paſſengers,

gers, took to the boat, which was so very small, that five persons seemed sufficient to sink it. The most fearful apprehensions were entertained respecting the fate of those of the crew and passengers who were left on board the vessel. The boat's crew arrived at the Isle of May, about nine o'clock on Monday morning, having suffered much from fatigue, cold, hunger, and thirst. The remainder of the crew and passengers on board, and who were supposed to have perished, were all happily saved; the vessel having got off the rock, and drifted to the eastward of Dunbar.

Thursday evening about seven o'clock, while a post chaise was driving pretty quickly past the east front of the college, one of the horses struck against the shaft of a cart which penetrated his counter, and the poor animal was so dreadfully wounded, that it was found necessary to kill him on Friday. The chaise was overturned and much broken, and two gentlemen who were in it were severely cut by the glasses, and bruised by the fall.

A few days ago, part of a covey of patridges, which had been pursued by a hawk, exhausted by fear and fatigue, dropped down in the high street Dundee.

29. The storm has been so severe on the Moffat and Lamermuir hills as to obstruct travelling.

Commercial Report.

Although the custom-house valuation of the exports and imports is well known to be far below their actual value, the following comparative statement deserves attention, as it shews an increase during the last three years, which, in a period of war less peculiar than the present, would have been thought very remarkable. Total value of the exports of Great Britain in

1781	L. 11,342,000
1782	13,017,000
1783	15,468,000
1790	20,120,000
1791	22,732,000
1792	24,905,000
1797	28,917,000
1798	33,655,000
1799	35,991,000

It should be remembered, that altho' the difference between the value in these accounts, and the current price is daily becoming greater with respect to almost every article of commerce, they are by no means the less for comparison, for as the articles are valued at the same rate now as formerly, the increase or decrease that appears must arise wholly from the quantity of goods, as it is not affected by their price. The total value of the imports during the above periods was as follows:

1781	L. 12,724,000
1782	10,432,000
1783	13,122,000
1790	19,131,000
1791	19,670,000
1792	19,650,000
1797	20,014,000
1798	19,772,000
1799	29,945,000

That the most valuable part of our foreign commerce, or that which gives the greatest employment in this country, has kept pace with our trade in foreign commodities will appear from the value of British manufactures exported, which has greatly increased notwithstanding the exhausted state of many parts of Europe, which formerly were markets for our goods, and the advance of almost all kinds of materials and workmanship. Value of British manufactures exported in

1781	L. 7,633,000
1782	9,110,000
1783	10,410,000
1790	14,921,000
1791	19,810,000
1792	18,337,000
1797	16,903,000
1798	19,772,000
1799	24,084,000

The weather has been mild and open during the far greater part of the month. There has been little frost; some tempestuous winds have done considerable damage, especially at sea. The potatoe crop has been, in general, well got in, but proves rather deficient. Provisions have been pretty stationary during this month, and nearly the same as last. Herrings have appeared in abundance in the Forth, and the fishing has commenced with much spirit. This has rendered other kinds of fish dear and scarce; oysters are scarcer and higher priced than ever known here, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per hundred. Poultry very

very dear, and eggs 1s. 6d. per dozen; freſh butter 1s. 8d. per lb.

THE Engliſh report informs us, that from the open and temperate ſtate of the weather, during the greater part of the preſent month, the operations of the farmer have been but little interrupted. In moſt of the arable diſtricts of the kingdom, and eſpecially the more northern ones, an unuſual extent of land has been converted to the wheat huſbandry. Beſide the fallows, much of the clover leys and grounds on which other grain crops had been produced, have been ſown with this kind of grain. The very high price obtained for the late crop ſeems to have excited a more than ordinary attention to the culture of this ſort of crop. Almoſt every where the wheats which are above ground look healthy and promiſing. Wheat ſtill continues to ſell extravagantly dear. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 119s. 4d.; barley 67s. 8d.; oats 38s. 5d.

The winter fallows in moſt places have been already ploughed over, and much other field work finiſhed.

Turnips. The earlier ſown turnips in the ſouthern parts of the iſland, in general appear to be a good crop, but thoſe that were ſown late are but indifferent. In Cumberland we however find that they have in general ſwelled much both in the root and top, within this laſt month or ſix weeks, and upon the whole ſeem to promiſe the beſt crop that has been for many years. This circumſtance with that of the great ſcarcity of ſtock in Scotland, and the mountainous diſtricts of England, our correſpondent obſerves, have cauſed a conſiderable fall in the price of turnips for three or four weeks paſt.

Potatoes have in ſome diſtricts been rather an indifferent crop, eſpecially where they were ſet at an early period; but in others ſuch has been the improved ſtate of them, ſince the rains ſucceeded the ſummer drought, that where it was ſuppoſed the crops had entirely failed, they have turned out more abundantly than could have been expected. In Newgate-market the ox-nobles ſell at 8s. per cwt. the round 11s. and kidneys 14s.

The unuſual abundance of graſs at this ſeaſon has tended greatly to prevent the advance of price in fat ſtock. In Smithfield-market beef ſells per ſtone of 8 lb. from 3s. 8d. to 5s. Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. and pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s. In the retail ſhops, beef averages 8d. per lb. mutton 8d. and pork 11d.

Freſh butter is ſold in London, at 17d. Cambridge, 16d. and Salt, 14d. per lb. Cheſhire cheeſe, 1s. Glouceſter, 10d. and Dutch 9d. per lb. Bread is 18 d. the quartern loaf. Eggs are 21d. the dozen.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Monkwood, near Ayr, Mr William Dunlop, jun. ſurgeon in Glaſgow, to Miſs Ann Fergusſon, ſiſter of James Fergusſon of Croſhill, Eſq; Advocate.

Alexander Bannerman, Eſq; to Miſs Rachael Irvine, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed John Irvine, Eſq; of Aberdeen.

Mr William Price, of Glaſgow, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Poliard, of Leeds.

At London, Capt. Anderſon, of the Navy, to Miſs Eggleſton, of Kilham.

At Glaſgow, Mr James Caider, merchant to Miſs Cecilia Gairdner, daughter to Mr James Gairdner, merchant there.

Sept. 27. At London, Alexander Crichton, M. D. F. R. S. to Miſs Dodwell, only daughter of Edward Dodwell, Eſq.

29. Mr James Bowie, manufacturer, to Miſs Elizabeth Fyfe, daughter of Mr John Fyfe, manufacturer.

Oct. 1. At Ayr, Robert Hepburn of Clerkington, Eſq; Major of the 10th (or Edinburgh) militia, to Miſs Katharine Gordon, daughter of the late Lord Rockville, and the Counteſs Dowager of Dumfries and Stair.

7. At Glaſgow, Mr Archibald Galbraith of Baizair, to Miſs Catharine Galbraith, only daughter of Rear Admiral James Galbraith.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr John Archibald Bertram, merchant in Leith, to Miſs Anne Brown Broughton, daughter of Edward Broughton, Eſq; Accountant-General of Exciſe.

— At Edinburgh, Captain Charles Greig, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Mary Ann Anderſon.

11. At Glaſgow, Alexander Campbell, Eſq; merchant there, to Miſs Barbara Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Eſq; of Jura.

13. At Woodheadhouſe, John Kincaid of Kincaid, Eſq; to Miſs Cecilia Lennox, daugh-

daughter of the late William Lennox of Woodhead.

— At Glaſgow, Mr William Jeffrey, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth Watſon, daughter of the late Mr William Watſon, of that city.

18. At Glendaruell Houſe, the Rev. Mr Charles Stewart, miniſter of Strachur, to Miſs Catharine Campbell.

20. At Leith, James Gilleſpie, Eſq; manufacturer in Anderſton, to Miſs Elizabeth Sheriff, eldeſt daughter of Robert Sheriff, Eſq; Leith.

— At Glaſgow, Mr James Neilſon, merchant, to Miſs Agnes Jamieſon, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Samuel Jamieſon of Virginia.

— At Dumfries, John Morin, Eſq; of Logan, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Newal, daughter of David Newal, Eſq; writer in Dumfries.

21. Dr Lynch of Barbadoes, to Miſs Marion Dickſon of Edinburgh.

25. At Roſſie Caſtle, Hercules Roſs, Eſq; Deputy Paymaſter General of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miſs Cecilia Craufurd, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart.

28. At Ladywell, near Dunſe, the Rev. Peter Thomſon, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation, Whitby, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Helen Murray, ſecond daughter of the late Mr George Murray of Ladywell.

29. At Edinburgh, Alexander Alexander, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Archibald Alexander of Boyditown, Eſq; to Miſs Grace Macaliſter, daughter of the deceaſed Angus Macaliſter of Loup, Eſq.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Walter Tait, miniſter of Teali.g, to Miſs Jane Waugh, daughter of Mr John Waugh, merchant in London.

— At Gogar Lodge, Mr James Landers, Craigie, to Miſs Henrietta Edmonſtone, youngeſt daughter of the late John Edmonſtone, Eſq; of Cambuſwallace.

Nov. 4. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Andrew Bell of Egmore, to Miſs Barclay, daughter of the late Rev Dr George Barclay of Middleton.

24. At Ayr, Hugh Stevenſon, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms, to Miſs Marion Miller.

17. At London, Mr James Pillans, jun. merchant in Leith, to Miſs Nancy Wilſon, ſecond daughter of John Wilſon, Eſq; of Wilſontoun

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. Mrs Hay of Spott, a ſon.

12. Mrs Oliphant of Gaſk, a daughter.

29. Mrs Meikleham, wife of Dr Meikleham, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, a daughter.

Nov. 9. Mrs Cameron of Lochiel, a daughter.

16. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, two ſons.

22. At Dalkeith Houſe, the Counteſs of Home, a ſon.

24. At Dalkieth Houſe, the Counteſs of Dalkeith, a daughter.

DEATH.

At Sidmouth, Devonſhire, Captain John Home, of Baſſendean, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Aug. 14 Of the yellow fever, Mr Robert Campbell, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Philadelphia. Mr Campbell was a native of Edinburgh.

Sept. 27. At Edinburgh, Mr Dugald Maſterton, writing-maſter in Edinburgh.

— At Fearn Manſe, the Rev. John Urquhart of Monteagle, miniſter of the pariſh of Fearn.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Gray, late Solicitor at law, and long preſes of that Society.

Oct. 1. At Yarmouth roads, Captain George Young of the marines.

2. At Paiſley, Colonel Andrew Houſton of Jordanhill.

3. At Logierait, the Rev. Dr Thomas Biſſet, in the 70th year of his age, and 46th of his miniſtry.

5. At Park Banffſhire, Sir Erneſt Gordon of Park, Bart.

7. Mrs Clementina Carnegy, relict of James Carnegy, Eſq; late of Balmachie.

7. At Quarryholes, near Edinburgh, Captain Rutherford, late of Capehope.

10. At North Calder, county of Caithneſs, David Murray, of Caſtlehill, Eſq.

10. At Weſterham, the Rev. Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, Bart.

15. At the manſe of Cardroſs, the Rev. Alex. M'Aulay, miniſter of that pariſh.

16. At Leadclune, Hugh Fraſer of Leadclune, Eſq; in the 83d year of his age.

17. At London, George Cockburn, Eſq; of the 3d guards, ſon of the late Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Cockburn, Bart.

25. At Houſlow, Lieutenant-Colonel William Montgomery, of the 43d foot, Member of Parliament for the county of Peebles.

— At Glaſgow, Mr Quintan Bowman, preacher of the goſpel.

— Mr George Forſter of North Seaton, a gentleman whoſe unbounded charities will be ſeverely miſſed by the poor of his neighbourhood. He has bequeathed 1200l. for the

the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a ſchool for the education of 25 poor children of Woodhorn and Newbigging, and has alſo left a ſum to apprentice out ten boys every year to buſineſſes.

25. At Stirling, Peter Belch, Eſq; banker.

31. At the Manſe of Dalton, the Rev. Mr William Wightman, miniſter of that pariſh.

Nov. 2. The Rev. George Bell miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation in Wooler, in the 57th year of his age, and 23d of his miniſtry. He was one of thoſe characters who are not frequently to be met with. In him primitive Chriſtianity ſhone forth with an amiable luſtre. He was eminent for accurate and extenſive information. His examplary piety commanded the eſteem of perſons of every deſcription in the country where he lived, and his fidelity in diſcharging the duties of the paſtoral office will be long affectionately remembered by thoſe who had the happineſs to be of the people of his charge.

6. At his houſe in Argyleſhire, Robert Campbell, Eſq; of Downie.

7. Duncan Fraſer, Eſq; late Judge Advocate, Commiſſary of Muſters, and Judge of the Civil and Military Courts at Gibraltar.

11. At his houſe on Woolwich Common, Lieutenant-General Forbes Maclean, of the royal regiment of artillery in the 76th year of his age.

14. At Edinburgh, Joſeph Norris, Eſq; Depute Clerk of Juſticiary.

18. At Inniſhewan, Alexander Macnab younger of Inniſhewan.

19. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mr Baron Gordon of Cluny.

20. At Edenſide, Kelſo, ſincerely regretted, James Blaw, Eſq; of Edenſide.

21. George Gillanders, Eſq; of Highfield, in the 88th year of his age.

23. At Dundee, John Pitcairn, Eſq; merchant and late Provoſt there, in the 79th year of his age.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Potts, merchant.

25. At Glaſgow, Mr Thomas Falconer, jun. writer there.

PREFERMENTS.

The Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, re-elected Lord Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

The Rev. John Reſton, late of Alnwick, Northumberland, admitted to be miniſter of the New Relief congregation, Portſburgh.

The Right Rev. Lord George Murray, to be biſhop of St Davids.

Lord Seaforth to be Governor of Barbadoes.

Mr William Burns, preacher of the goſpel, to be aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Rev. Mr James Lauder, Miniſter of Dun.

Dr Thomas Jameſon and Nicholas Romayne of London, and Dr William Kennedy of Inverneſs, to be ordinary Fellows of the Royal College of Phyſicians of Edinburgh.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Sept. 2. John M'Onie, merchant in Glaſgow.

9. Crooks & Burn, jewellers in Edinburgh.

— James Tweedie, leather merchant in Glaſgow.

13. William Wightman, Leſley.

— John Hamilton merchant in Lochgilphead.

15. Patrick Hadaway, brewer in Leith.

25. David Brown, cattle-dealer in Drums of Brechin.

30. Robert Brown, blackſmith in Catcraig of Craigie.

Oct. 1. Wm Mudie, bookſeller in Edinburgh.

— John Graham, manufacturer in New Town of Paiſley

3. Wm Riddick and Co. ſpirit-dealers in Glaſgow.

— John Murdoch, bookſeller, in Glaſgow.

21. George Mewroſs, grocer in Drummond ſtreet.

22. James Blair, brewer in Stonehaven.

24. David Gemmel, haberdaſher in Glaſgow.

27. John Stiven, vintner in Greenock.

Nov. 20. Alexander Chriſtie, merchant in Perth.

22. Francis Gloak, manufacturer in Chapel ſhade of Dundee.

Haddington, Nov. 24.

Beſt Wheat, 57s. Barley, 43s. Oats 34s. Peaſe, 33s. 6d. Beans, 32s.

Edinburgh, Nov. 30. Oat-meal, 2s. 8d Bear-meal, 1s. 10d. Peaſe-meal, 1s. 10d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Nov. 7.	Nov. 24.
Bank Stock 167	166½
3 per cent. red. 63	63
3 per cent. conſ. 64½	63⅞
4 per cent. anns 84½	80⅞
India Stock 206¼	205
Eng. Lot. Tic. ——	——
Iriſh Lot. Tic. ——	——